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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....JUNE 6, 1895.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The Legislature of New York has appropriated $25,000 for the erection of a building and a State exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition.

The New York Herald will publish a special edition in aid of the Atlanta Exposition and will make it worthy of the occasion and of the Herald.

The Michigan lower House, by a vote of 75 to 17, has passed Mr. Walter's bill, making it unlawful to treat to spirituous liquors in any saloon or bar room.

An international prison congress will be held next June at Paris. The United States, Japan and every government in Europe, save Germany and Turkey, have already agreed to send delegates.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., almost created a sensation at the New York Academy of Music Sunday when he pronounced Protestantism in New York a failure. The audience hardly knew whether to applaud or not. There was one hiss from the centre of the hall.

Receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1, 1894, totals: Galveston 1,648,880 bales; New Orleans 2,556,664; Mobile 248,379; Savannah 929,743; Charleston 426,490; Wilmington 234,242; Norfolk 460,935; Baltimore 116,189; New York 187,227; Boston 320,879; Newport News 33,434; Philadelphia 114,692; West Point 285,360; Brunswick 103,344; Pelasco 592; Port Royal 154,809. Total 7,822,099 bales.

The Democratic State Central committee of Kansas met in Topeka last week, and adjourned without date. The scheme of the advocates of free silver to have the committee issue an address favoring the unlimited coinage of silver and advising silver men to act together, regardless of party, was defeated after a heated discussion. A large number of those present and voting were Federal office holders who are responsible for the defeat of the resolutions.

The opening of the Kickapoo reservation for settlement reduces the number of acres of Uncle Sam's unoccupied lands by 300,000 acres. Up to date Uncle Sam has either given away or sold at nominal figures 1,500,000,000 acres of land. Out of a total of 1,815,000,000 acres surveyed only 314,000,000 acres remain unentered. This, with the unsurveyed land, gives a total of 606,000,000 acres to which there is still no private title. Including school and Indian lands, as well as private land claims unallowed, the total of unentered lands is 782,000,000 acres.

Denmark's police when they find a drunken man on the street summon a cab, place him inside and drive to the police station, where he is detained until sober. Then he is driven home, the police never leaving him until he is safe with his family. The cabman then makes his charge, the police surgeon his, the constables theirs, and this bill is presented to the proprietor of the establishment where the culprit took his last and overpowering glass. This system is tending to reduce the appalling drunkenness which formerly prevailed in Copenhagen.

In the death of Ex-Secretary Hugh McCulloch at Washington, says the Wilmington Messenger, an able financier, efficient and faithful official, and citizen of high character and strict integrity is gone. He was born in Maine in 1808. He was well educated and in early manhood went to Indiana where "he grew up." He was a great success as Lincoln's Comptroller of the Treasury. He retired from office on March 4, 1869, and from 1871 to 1878 was engaged in banking in London. Upon the resignation of Secretary Gresham in 1884, he was again appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Arthur. He was the only man, with the exception of Secretary Windom, who ever held this Cabinet position twice. Since his retirement at the close of the Arthur Administration, Mr. McCulloch had lived in Washington.

The grand jury in the Federal court disposed of many cases last week, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, sending in true bills in over twenty-five cases. The moonshiners are literally "run through a hopper." They are a tough lot, by far the worst ever seen here, and they are sensitive to newspaper criticism. They are men not used to hearing anything said about themselves save in a complimentary way. For it has not been a great while since the moonshiner was, unluckily too, made a sort of hero in North Carolina, while the revenue officers were considered a set of persecutors. The passage of time has taught the people, save the most densely ignorant or the debased, that the moonshiner lacks all the qualities of a hero and is a public enemy. There are black and white moonshiners and some female ones. The latter are guady as to dress, and they incline to bright reds and greens in dresses, with big poke bonnets which enshroud their homely and weather beaten faces, while the inevitable snuff brush is another mark.

Some very high prices were given for old pictures at the Lyne Stephens sale in London. Velasquez's portrait of an Infanta brought $22,575 (in 1865 at the Due de Morny's sale it was sold for $10 200); a portrait of Philip IV. in 1865, sold for $14,200, brought only $2,045, as its authenticity is now doubted; a portrait of the Infanta Maria Theresa fetched $4,040. The price paid for Murillo's "Faith Presenting the Eucharist," a companion to "The Immaculate Conception" at the Louvre, was $12,235; that for his "St. Joseph and Infant Jesus," $4,985. A Cuyp's "Prince of Orange Starting for the Chase" brought $10,500 (in 1848 the price was $2,780); I. van Ostade's Village Inn," $8,715; Gerard Terburg's "Gentleman Courting a Lady," $10,-225. Of the French pictures, Nattier's" Lady of the Court of Louis XV" brought $20,475; Mme. Vigee's Lebrun's portrait of a lady, $15,169; Watteau's "La Gamme d'Amour" $17,555; two illustrations of La Fontaine by Lenerel, "Nicaise," $6,825, and "Les Deux Amis," $5,510; Greuze, "A Young Girl Praying," $2,940, and a "Girl in Pink," $3,725; C. Troyon, "Three Dogs and a Gamekeeper," $14,960, and two companion pictures by J. B. Pater, "The Swing" and "The Dance," $4,040 each.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The London Globe prints a despatch from Shanghai which says it is reported there that fighting has occurred at Tamsui, on the northwest coast of Formosa. The report, however, is not confirmed. A despatch from Shanghai to the Pall Mall Gazette says there are alarming rumors that a renewal of the fighting between Japan and China is imminent. The Japanese war ships at Formosa have been cleared for action, and the French ships at Tamsui are ready for any emergency. In consequence of the rumor that Russia intends to intervene, all of the available steamers have been ordered to Tientsin with cargoes of rice. ——Melvina DeGrimm, wife of Baron Constantine DeGrimm, the well-known artist and caricaturist, committed suicide at her home in New York City, by shooting herself in the head with her husband's revolver. Death was instantaneous. She is said to have been insane. ——At Pensacola, Fla., John T. Wilkerson was killed by lightning while standing in his shop door. He was standing by a telegraphic instrument. An account says a loose wire was in contact with his body. The other end of the wire was fastened to a pine tree, about one hundred feet away. When Wilkerson's body was undressed a perfect picture of the pine tree, from the top to the point at which the wire was tied, was found photographed on each side under the arms. ——A. W. Wright, of the firm of Wright & Warner, St. Louis, manufacturers' agents, has been missing for nearly one week. He is alleged to have taken with him nearly $200,-000 in negotiable bonds and warranty deeds to valuable lands. His partner, Prof. Clarence D. Warner, claims to be ignorant of his whereabouts and says his personal loss will reach nearly $100,000. ——John Swanagan, colored, was killed while attempting to break jail at Henderson, Ky. A conspiracy to escape had been found to exist among several of the prisoners, which when they attempted to accomplish it resulted in the death of the leader. He was a powerful fellow, and before he was subdued he whipped the jailor, the deputy jailor and three negro trusties —— While reviewing the parade at the Worth monument in New York, Governor Morton was overcome by the heat and fell, unconscious, on the platform, but soon regained consciousness. ——The services at the Confederate monument in Chicago were most impressive; Gen. Wade Hampton was the orator of the occasion; the ceremonies were participated in by Confederate and Federal veterans, Illinois State troops and Federal officers; after the oration the four cannon, forming part of the monument, which had done service in both the Confederate and the Federal armies were spiked and made part of the monument. ——On account of disturbances in Syria, the British Mediterranean fleet has proceeded to Beyrut. ——Reports come from Cuba of another defeat of insurgents near Santiago de Cuba. ——The Epsom grand prize for 2,000 sovereigns was won by Russel's Whittler; neither Crockers Montauk nor Harry Reed ran for the Horsely plate nor the Royal stakes. ——The Confederate memorial services at Richmond, Va., were attended by an unusually large number of persons and the floral decorations at the Davis tomb were exquisite. ——Latest information as to the sinking of the steamer Colima states that only twenty-six persons were saved, 190 were drowned; a steamer, which went in search of the other boats, found nothing; the steamer sank in ten minutes; there was no wind, only a very heavy swell. ——Three negroes in Florida were lynched. ——It is said the Cuban insurgent Marti is not dead and that he will visit the United States shortly. —— The failures as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., for the three weeks of May show liabilites of $7,455,244, of which $2,642,609 were of manufacturing, and $4,230,635 were of trading concerns. For the same weeks last year the liabilities amounted to $7,782,633, of which $3,-380,812 were of manufacturing and $3,275,275 were of trading concerns. The total failures for the last week were 215 in the United States, against 183 last year and 34 in Canada, against 27 last year. ——The steamers Norman and Jack collided in a dense fog near Middle Island, Lake Huron. The Norman sank, carrying down with her the steward's wife, watchman and deckhand. The Jack was afloat at last accounts, but in a badly damaged condition. ——Judge Bearman, in the United States Court at Montgomery, Ala., sentenced a dozen men to the Brooklyn penitentiary for one year and fines of $500 each. They had been convicted of illicit distilling. He also sentenced about the same number to terms of six months in the county jail for retailing without license. ——Bradstreet's of last week says: The bank clearings total for the week is only $833,000,000, but this is 17 per cent. heavier than in the corresponding week (also one day short) in 1894. As contrasted with last week the shrinkage is 25 per cent., and with the week two years ago (during the panic,) 7 per cent. Compared with the last week in May 1892, the falling off this week is 13 per cent. The tendency of prices this week is again upward, notably so for steel and iron, which are in better demand, despite higher prices, as are cereals and cotton, and leather and shoes, which, with some other staples, in all sixteen, close higher on the weak Cotton goods remain firm on the strength of cotton, but staple cottons move slowly, as operators are still well supplied. There are some gains at the South, with improved agricultural prospects in Tennessee, affecting business at Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga. ——Steamers have been sent to Boca Apisea, at the mouth of the San Jelmo river, on news of people from the steamer Colima; so far 187 of the persons on the steamer remain unaccounted for, 26 only having been saved. ——The Japanese war-ships bombard Kelong, Formosa. ——The Colima was driven upon a coral reef by a powerful wind, a hole was stove in her near the bow and she sank in 130 fathoms of water; there were about $500,000 of American interests in the vessel. ——The lynchers of Halls and Joyce at Danville, Ills., will not be indicted. ——At Key West a vessel, fully provisioned, has been stolen, presumably by Cuban filibusters. ——Three British warships were sent to Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, to inquire into the killing by Bedouins, of the British vice consul and wounding of British, German and French consuls. ——At the St. Asaph, Va., races a horse fell and the neck of his rider, Dick Corbley, was broken; another horse had a leg broken and had to be killed. ——Secretary Herbert will shortly take a two months cruise on the Dolphin, visiting the naval stations along the North Atlantic coast.

Nicholas Murray Butler.

Prominent educators are not so well known to the people as prominent men in other professions and in political life, but if Dr. Butler, who made an address at the State Normal and Industrial School commencement last week, is what his friends and admirers claim for him he is a very remarkable man.

His portrait with a sketch has appeared within the past month in a number of the large New York papers and in the Review of Reviews.

Dr. Wm. T. Harris, the United States Commissioner of Education, writes of him in the New York School Journal as follows:

Dr. Butler was born in 1862, at Elizabeth, New Jersey. His education began in the public schools of Patterson, New Jersey, and was continued in Columbia college, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1882, and the following year, 1883, the degree of Master of Arts. In 1884 he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the same institution, and visited Europe the same year, remaining a year or more abroad pursuing his studies and observations at the universities of Berlin and Paris. Returning to America he became instructor in philosophy and edution at his Alma Mater in 1886, continuing his work until 1888, when he became the adjunct professor, a position which he held until 1890, when he was made a full professor of philosophy and education, becoming the dean of the university of philosophy. Meanwhile, in 1887, he had organized the New York college for the training of teachers, taking the presidency of the same. This position he held for four years, bringing the new institution into the front rank of the normal schools, establishing an advanced course for college graduates that resorted to his college for the work of preparation for teaching. The institution, so ably managed by himself and by his successor Dr. Walter L. Hervey, at length has become a part of the Columbia university itself, and is now a permanent foundation.

Dr. Butler has always shown great business ability and precocious power to master at a glance the conditions of the situation in which he is placed. He has shown already, at the age of thirty-two, a directive power that is phenomenal, and that promises still more magnificent usefulness for the future. Besides his work at the university in his double professorship of philosophy and education, he planned and organized as editor, an educational journal, The Educational Review, in 1891, and has since held it firmly up to the line of the ideal which he conceived at the beginning. Every new educational periodical of a high order reacts upon all the periodicals that are already in existence, elevating their standards and showing them new methods and appliances for improving their opportunities. Great claims may be made for Dr. Butler in this line of educational literature. But his activity has overflowed these limits. In 1889 he visited the Paris exposition as special commissioner from New Jersey. The previous year he had become a member of the State board of education, and in 1892-93 he became the president of the school board of the city of Patterson. As a member of the State board of education he has proposed and carried out radical movements in the management of the State system; indeed I think that the sheer audacity (audacious because of their far-reaching character) of the reforms which he proposed has only been equaled by the success which has crowned his efforts.

In 1891, the year of his great beginnings, he became also editor of "The Great Educators" series, which contain a number of volumes of a very high order of merit. They pique the ambitious teacher to ascend to new heights in the study of the history of his profession.

In 1894 he became university examiner in education for the State of New York; the same year, as every one knows, he was elected president of the National Education Association for the years 1894-95, and great anticipations are exerted as to the program and management of the N. E. A. for the summer of 1895.

A bare outline of the history of this young man shows what ample material there is for a Plutarch who could make a biography that would inspire young men to a high career.

[Dr. Butler is a brother-in-law of our accomplished former townsman, Mr. DeLagnel Haigh, the two having married sisters, Misses Schuyler, of New York.]

Franchises in the Great Cities.

Wilmington Messenger.

The franchises of great American cities are squandered. Instead of farming them out at reasonable, remunerative rates, or having the cities to run their own railroads, light their houses and streets and so on, they are bargained off to companies at ridiculously small charges. Dr. Albert Shaw, who edits the American edition of "Review of Reviews," has written a book on British municipal government. He states that "it is almost the universal testimony in Great Britain that municipal gas enterprises are a brilliant success. They have steadily reduced the *selling* price and largely increased the *consumption*." He says the price in the towns varies from 50 to 75 cents per thousand feet. All of the great European cities—Berlin, Paris and others—pay towards the municipal expeditures from 18 to 20 per cent. derived from their grant or by running railroads, etc., themselves. From an article in the "Century" we gather a few instructive points bearing directly on our subject. New York pays $800,000 for public lighting alone and yet gets "substantially nothing for the franchises it has granted." The only American towns of importance that own their own gas works are five, three of which are in Virginia. They are Philadelphia, Richmond, Wheeling, Danville and Fredericksburg.

In 1893, the gas companies in New York made dividends amounting to nearly $4,-000,000 on some $46,000,000 of supposed capital stock. The "Century" says that in ten years gas consumers in New York have not only contributed such dividend (10 per cent.) but a further amount sufficient, in fact, to nearly duplicate the present system of gas supply."

The net earnings of the street railroads in New York for 1893 were more than $5,-000,000. They paid in taxes and franchises less than $400,000. The gas, electricity and railroad companies in the city made in 1893 in net earnings over $14,000,000. They paid only a small sum for the franchises.

The dock department shows similar results—high profits to those with franchises and small pay to the city. The Brooklyn Bridge in 1894 received in gross earnings $1,326,598.55. These figures are at least suggestive.

The oldest secret trade processes now in existence are considered to be the manufacture of Chinese red, or vermillion, and that method of inlaying the hardest steel with gold and silver which seems to have been practiced at Damascus ages ago and is known only to the Syrian smiths and their pupils even to this day.

The Income Tax Decision.

Asheville Citizen.

One can hardly read the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the income tax cases without being struck with the lack of the human element in the opinions of the judges that find the law unconstitutional. They argue the question—as perhaps it should have been argued—along the cold, lifeless, bloodless lines of meanings of words and phrases, the former decisions of the Court, the historical aspect of the questions presented, the various legal interpretations of the oft-quoted "direct tax," with little thought, apparently, of the effect of their decision on the daily life of the American people. They sit—these judges who condemn the law—as expounders of the Constitution, not of men who have in their control a factor of tremendous influence on the progress of the Republic. They see plainly, however, that through the mass of legal technicalities they, conscientiously no doubt, raise in favor of the wealth of the few as against the poverty of the many, an enormous proportion of the capital that labor builds up escapes its just proportion of the burden of contributing to the expenses of the government. Chief Justice Fuller says:

"We are not here concerned with the question whether an income tax be or be not desirable, nor whether such a tax would enable the government to diminish taxes on consumption [the poor man's burden.—ED. THE CITIZEN] and duties on imports, and whether what may be believed to be a reform of its fiscal and commercial system is desirable. Questions of that character belong to the controversies of political parties, and cannot be settled by judicial decisions. In these cases, our province is to determine whether this income tax on the revenue from property does or does not belong to the class of direct taxes. If it does, it is, being unapportioned, in violation of the constitution and we must so declare."

But seeing plainly the effect of this declaration the Chief Justice does not stop here, but goes on to suggest on amendment to the Constitution—for what? He can only mean such an amendment as shall make an income tax legal:

"Differences have often occurred in this court—differences exist now—but there has never been a time in its history when there has been a difference of opinion as to its duty to announce its deliberate conclusions unaffected by considerations not pertaining to the case in hand. If it be true that the Constitution should have been so framed that a tax of this kind could be laid, the instrument defines the way for its amendment. In no part of it was greater sagacity displayed. Except that no state without its consent can be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, the constitution may be amended upon the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, and the ratification of the legislatures or conventions of the several states, or through a federal convention when applied for by legislatures of two-thirds of the States and upon like ratification."

To remind us from the Supreme bench that the Constitution can be amended and how it can be amended—such information taken in the connection in which it is made, can be significant only of a desire to express the opinion, indirectly, that the constitution should be amended so that an income tax could be framed that would pass the Supreme Court. If the remarks of the Chief Justice just quoted do not signify that, what are they there for?

We may be sure from the opinions of the dissenting justice, even if the Chief Justice did not already know of it, that the consultations had in private by the justices before the decision was announced must at least have convinced him that the present inequality of taxation presents a question that has profoundly moved a great bodyof thinking men. The Chief Justice must know, too, that the belief that there is such inequality is the cause of great unrest among the masses of the people—an unrest that may grow into something menacing if the question be not taken up and settled, and settled according to the eternal principles of justice. We cannot doubt, when we read from the dissenting opinions, that this view of the problem before the Supreme Court came up for at least incidental discussion. Say Justice Harlan's opinion:

"The practical, if not the direct effect of the decision to day is to give to certain kinds of property a position of favoritism and advantage that is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of our social organization, and to invest them with power and influence that is perilous to that portion of the people upon whom rests the larger portion of the burdens of the government and who ought not to be subjected to the dominion of aggregated wealth any more than the property of the country should be at the mercy of the lawless.

And, too, Justice Jackson:

"The practical operation of the decision is not only to disregard the great principles of equality in taxation, but the further principles that in the imposition of taxes, the burdens should be imposed upon those have the most ability to bear them. This decision works out a directly opposite result in relieving the citizens having the gaeater ability, while the burdens of taxation are made to fall most heavily and oppressively upon those having the least ability. Considered in all its bearings, the decision is the most disastrous blow ever struck at the constitutional power of Congress. It strikes down an important portion of the most vital and essential power of the government in practically excluding any recourse to incomes from real and personal estates for the purpose of raising revenue to meet the government's wants and necessities under any circumstances."

Justice Brown said:

"Respect for the constitution will not be inspired by a narrow and technical construction which shall limit the necessary powers of Congress. The decision involves nothing less than the surrender of the taxing power of the moneyed class. While I have no doubt that Congress will find some means of surmounting the present crisis, my fear is that in some moment of national peril this decision will rise up to frustrate its will and paralize its arms. I hope it may not prove the first step towards the submergence of the liberties of the people in a sordid despotism of wealth."

And, finally, this striking extract from Justice White's opinion:

"The injustice of the conclusions points to the error of adopting it. It takes invested wealth and reads it into the Constitution as a favored and protected class of property, while it leaves the occupation of the minister, the doctor, the professor, the lawyer, the inventor, the author, the merchant, and all the various forms of human activity upon which the prosperity of a people must depend, subject to taxation without apportionment."

The Democratic party has been sneered at and reviled and condemned for passing the income tax law as part of the tariff bill which it was intended to supplement; but the Democrat who does not to-day feel an honest, deep seated and abiding pride in the fact that his party's work has the profound approval of these dissenting justices is beyond the power of words to move.

It is more glorious to be right, even if only by intention and not in effect, with four justices of the highest legal tribunal on earth than to be wrong with five.

Confederates in Chicago.

A Chicago dispatch of May 29th, says:

The South has sent its most distinguished living representatives of the "Lost Cause" to Chicago to-day to witness the unveiling of the monument in Oakwood cemetery to the Confederate dead—those who died while prisoners of the war at Camp Douglass in this city. Prominent Chicago civilians and military men welcomed the guests and saw that their first day was pleasantly spent.

Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Sanders and Miss Louise Longstreet, preceded the main party, arriving last night, Southerners and citizens of Chicago united to do the venerable Georgia soldier all honor. Later in the day he divided the honors with Gen. Wade Hampton, who formed one of the party of thirty-five which arrived from Washington at 11 o'clock a. m. A reception committee of prominent citizens was on hand to give greeting to the visitors when the train stopped in the Grand Central depot. The informal reception was enthusiastic and was followed by the transfer of the guests in carriages to the Palmer House, which is the stopping place for the Southerners who were invited to participate in the dedication.

The following were in the Washington party: Gen. Wade Hampton, Maj. Gen. Frank V. Robinson, Hubbard T. Smith, Maj. Gen. Harry Heth and daughter, Maj. Gen. L. L. Lomax and wife and Miss Armstrong, Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright and wife, Maj. Holmes Conrad, Solicitor Gen. of the United States, all of Washington; Col. Albert Akens and wife, Florida; Maj. Gen. S. G. French and wife of Winter Park, Fla.; Maj. Gen. M. C. Butler, South Carolina; Miss Eliza Washington, Charleston, W. Va.; Col. James B. Washington, Pittsburg; Brig. Gen. Eppa Hunton, Virginia; Maj. Gen. H. Kyd Douglass, Maryland; Maj. John W. Daniel, Virginia; Col. John B. Castleman, Louisville; Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Payne, Warrenton, Va.

In the parlors of the Palmer House an informal levee was held as soon as the distinguished guests had made themselves comfortable, and continued until preparations had to be made for the banquet at Kingsley's. The heat interfered somewhat with the enjoyment of the reception.

Gen. Longstreet, who is 70 years old, was compelled to spend much of the time in his room. From 5 to 7 o'clock the reception was formal and a large number of Chicago society folk attended in evening dress. Gen. Longstreet and his charming daughters were the object of much attention. The General was compelled to receive seated. Over 1,000 were introduced to and welcomed the city's guests. At 5:30 o'clock Gen. Fitz Lee and Gen. John B. Gordon, who had been detained South, arrived.

Gen. Hampton was enthusiastic on the subject of the monument, saying: "The dedication of Chicago's Confederate monument to-morrow is by far the greatest event that has ever taken place in this country to cement the North and the South. Chicago cannot be too greatly praised for persistency in her noble and generous deed, in spite of the sneers and scoldings administered by Massachusetts."

The banquet assemblage at Kingsley's in the evening marked an epoch in the history of the united North and South. Veterans who fought each other sat together and called one another brother in sincerity. Spontaneous outbursts of loyalty on the part of the ex confederate officers marked the social occasion and good fellowship prevailed with all.

Before the regular toast list was called Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi, was called upon and said:

"Chicago's hospitality knows no sectionalism. No American is a stranger. This great city, the future metropolis of this country, is catholic. This event will be historic. We make no war on the dead, and we, the vanquished, come to the home of bravest victors. We accept the friendship in the same spirit it is offered. Come and conquer us of the South again, but not with bayonets, but with your commercial men."

Mayor Swift extended the freedom of the city to the guests and told them the hot spell was symbolic of the warmth of Chicago's welcome.

Gen. Wade Hampton presented a resolution in regard to the death of Gen. Gresham, and the 200 guests silently drank to his memory.

Acting as toast master Col. Henry L Turner, commanding the First infantry, of the Illinois National Guard, welcomed the Southerners as "Comrades" and offered his tributes in the form of a poem.

"The army of the Tennessee" was responded to by Gen. Longstreet, who was greeted with an outburst of applause. He said: "You all seem to know that I was there—with the army of Northern Virginia. It was there that I had the pleasure of an introduction to the army of the Potomac."

The banqueters applauded a touching tribute to Grant. In responding to the "American soldier in history," Senator Butler, of South Carolina, placed him in the front rank of the world's soldiers. As an example he portrayed Gresham, and concluded; "I do not think any other city on the face of the earth would have had the audacity to invite us rebels here to-night. It is to your everlasting honor and glory."

Gen. Black, of Illinois, responded to the toast: "Here's the hand of fellowship."

Gen. Fitz Lee responded "Shall the South not grasp it?" He said: "I am surrounded by the flag of the United States. I had a similar experience about thirty years ago at the village of Appomattox. I had not slept so well for a long time as I did that night after parole, although my flanks were well covered. To tell the truth the country is safe."

A hearty greeting was extended to Gen. Hampton when he rose to respond to "Southern Chivalry from 1776 to 1865." He said: "The people of Chicago have done something that is the most honorable act that was ever performed in the history of this country. Bigots may blame you or us, but this act of yours is the grandest thing of the century. It is magnificent chivalry that you should raise a monument to the Confederate dead."

Other speakers were Solicitor General Holmes Conrad, Senator John W. Daniel and Maj. Gen. H. Kyd Douglass.

Yawns are subject to copyright in England. A lecturer on natural history took a photograph of a tiger yawning and copyrighted it; the *Sketch* reproduced the picture, and has just been obliged by the courts to pay $250 damages for doing so. The yawn was identified by a cancerous growth in the tiger's mouth, which was mistaken by the *Sketch's* artist for a normal part of the beast, and was faithfully reproduced.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Silver in Wilmington.

We learn from the Wilmington papers that some 200 citizens met in the Court House in that city on the 29 h instant in response to the public call:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Wilmington, N. C., desiring that our people shall have a full and fair expression of the popular will upon the great currency question now agitating the people of our common country, and it having gone forth to the world that the people of this city are committed to the gold standard by reason of certain resolutions passed by the Produce Exchange of this city on May, 17, 1895, do hereby respectfully call a mass meeting of all friends of the cause of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for any other nation to express their sentiments on this important question."

The following resolutions were reported:

Believing that the peace and prosperity of the people of the United States depend upon equal and just laws to govern all alike, and believing that the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, is necessary to restore this peace and prosperity to our common country, we here resolve:

1. That we form ourselves into a bimetallic league for the purpose of promoting this cause to the full extent of our ability and influence.

2. That we will fight this question on its merits.

3. That we invite all lovers of liberty and justice to join us in thus removing from the Statute books of the United States one of the most damnable and unjust laws that was ever imposed upon us, through bribery and treachery or by any other means since the foundation of our Government.

4. And that we elect one vice president and five executive committeemen from each ward and ask that the citizens of each township do the same in their respective townships and that they come together and elect their chairman, and formulate some plan by which we may carry forward this great and important work.

5. As free and independent citizens of the United States we here enter our protest against the dignity of the high office of the Chief Mogistrate being lowered by using it as a patronage machine to further the cause of the Rothschild and Wall street bankers.

B. F. KEITH,
R. K. BRYAN, Jr.,
W. B. MCKOY,
Committee.

Mr. Keith, chairman of the committee read the resolutions, and spoke on them at some length. Allan B. Brown, Esq., moved the adoption of the resolutions and addressed the meeting. R. K. Bryan, Jr., seconded the motion to adopt the resolutions and after speaking on the money question, offered the following in addition to the resolutions reported by the committee:

"*Resolved*, That we heartily endorse the resolutions passed at Raleigh by the State Democratic Executive committee on May the 20th, 1895."

Mr. Bryan's resolution was seconded by John D. Bellamy, Jr., and Capt. R. B. Davis made an earnest speech in behalf of its adoption. Col. Thomas W. Strange also spoke in behalf of the resolutions, after which the chair put them and they were adopted without a dissenting vote. W. B. McKoy, Esq., moved that copies of the resolutions be furnished the press and the motion was adopted. Mr. McKoy at the same time spoke in behalf of the coinage of the two metals as a part of the requirements of the Constitution. All the speakers were heartily applauded.

Mr. Bellamy called attention to the fact that a bimetallic convention would be held in Memphis on the 12th and 13th of June, and moved that the chairman appoint five delegates to attend the same.

The motion was adopted, and Chairman Oldham appointed the following delegates to Memphis: B. F. Keith, M. F. Costin, John D. Bellamy, Jr., Thos. W. Strange and R. K. Bryan, Jr.

Light.

Thomas Commerford Martin in Century.

Between us and the sun stretches the tenuous, sensitive ether, and every sensation of light that the eye experiences is caused by the effect of 500,000,000,000,000 of waves every second impressed on the ether by the molecular energy of the sun, traveling along its rhythmically. If the waves have a lower frequency than this 500,000,000,000,000, they will chiefly engender heat. In our artificial methods of getting light we imitatively agitate the ether so poorly that the waves our bonfires set up rarely get above the rate at which they become sensible to us in heat, and only a few waves attain the right pitch or rapidity to cause the sensation of light.

At the upper end of the keyboard of vibration of the ether is a high, shrill and yet inaudible note—"light"—which we want to strike and to keep on striking, but we famble at the lower, bass end of the instrument all the time, and never touch that topmast note without wasting the largest part of our energy on the intermediate ones, which we do not at all wish to touch. Light (the high note) without heat (the lower notes) is the desideratum.

The Cost of the Japanese War.

The entire cost of the war to Japan is estimated at 100,000,000 yen, and about half as much more will be expended in bring the troops home and garrisoning the territory acquired. The Japanese, during the war, captured from the Chinese one heavy iron clad, two cruisers, nine gunboats and eight torpedo boats, the total being something like 14,000,000,000 yen, or $7,000,000. When the Lai Yuen and and the Ching Yuen, sunk in Wei Hai harbor, are raised and repaired the Japanese will have added to their navy by the war fifteen men-of-war and eight torpedo boats.

Louis The Great's Size.

Louis the Great had even and tolerably regular features, without any strongly marked characteristics. By all his contemporaries he is spoken of as a tall man, but he had a way of raising his head, surmounted by the monstrous wig he wore, and of swelling his chest, that created the impression of height, for when the sepulchers of the kings were violated by the convention and his body was dragged out of his coffin it was measured and found a trifle over 5 feet 6 inches.

Funeral of the Late Secretary Gresham.

A Washington despatch of May 30th says: At 9:30 A. M. the body of Secretary Gresham, which had lain in state since last evening in the parlor of the apartments in the Arlington annex, which the Secretary had occupied during life, was removed to the East room of the White house. It was preceded by such a tribute of flowers as even Washington, the city of flowers, has seldom witnessed.

Mrs. Gresham was too ill to accompany the remains.

As the casket left the hotel the President and his Cabinet formed in double column as a guard of honor on each side. The body bearers were eight sergeants of the Fourth artillery, commanded by Capt. Chas. B. Hall, of the Nineteenth infantry. The members of the family who accompanied the cortege to the White house were the dead Secretary's only son, Otto Gresham, his sister, Mrs. Andrews and her husband, and Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, the latter being Mrs. Gresham's niece.

When the President and Cabinet stepped within the porte cochere of the White house they formed in double line, between which casket, followed by the members of the family, passed.

Those who were to take part in the brief and simple funeral services assembled in the East room. The Japanese Minister and his suite were the first to arrive and they were seated in the space devoted to the diplomatic corps at the foot of the casket. By the time the casket reached the White house every seat, except those reserved for the President and Cabinet was filled. At one end of the room, made into a living garden by its palms and oleanders and other growing plants, was the casket, surrounded by the many tributes of friends and associates of the late Secretary. Around it were gathered representatives of the foreign nations with which the United States maintain diplomatic relations, nearly all in uniforms of brilliant hue, marked and slashed with thick bands of gold lace. Prominent among these were three of the four Ambassadors accredited to the United States and with them were their wives. The Justices of the Supreme court sat at the side of the coffin opposite and facing the Ambassadors. Others present were several Senators, assistant Secretaries and every official and employe of the State Department, Comptroller Eckels, and the bureau chiefs of the War and Navy departments, all in their uniforms as army and navy officers.

At 11 o'clock the services began. A minute or two before that hour Col. John M. Wilson, master of ceremonies, notified the President that all was ready, and then led the way from the Blue room to the East room. Immediately behind him came the President with Mrs. Cleveland leaning on his arm, becomingly attired in a mourning gown of crepon. The members of the Cabinet and their ladies followed in the order of their official precedence. The Presidential party was seated at the head of the casket and the services began.

In the adjoining Green room the members of the Gresham family were seated.

With great impressiveness Bishop Hurst began the funeral service, which was conducted according to the manner of the Methodist Episcopal church. "I am the resurrection and the life," he began, and continued through the appropriate chapters of Scripture assigned for such solemn occasions. When he had concluded a quartette of male voices rendered "Lead Kindly Light," and then Bishop Hurst concluded by reading the prayers for the dead. When he had spoken the last words he turned to his audience and invited them to view the remains of the dead Secretary, and as the people arose to take advantage of the invitation the President and Mrs. Cleveland withdrew, followed by the Cabinet party. Nearly all present passed around the casket, which was not closed until the last person who so desired had viewed the remains.

When the services were concluded the hearse drove up and a bugle call from the avenue signaled the troops to fall into line. The casket, carried by eight sergeants of marines, was borne to the hearse. It was strewn with flowers.

Bishop Hurst, the officiating clergyman, followed the remains. Shortly afterwards the President and Mrs. Cleveland appeared; after them came all who had witnessed the ceremonies in the east room. The carriages left by the western drive way and took places in the procession, which then moved down Pennsylvania avenue to the Baltimore and Ohio station.

The solemn march down the avenue to the railroad station was most impressive. All the Executive Departments were closed out of respect to the dead Secretary, and the avenue down which the procession passed was lined with spectators. The order of march was—

Capt. Austin and a squad of mounted police.

The Sixth Cavalry band.

Troops B, E, and G, Sixth cavalry, Col. G. S. Gordon commanding.

Gen. Ruger and his staff.

Three batteries of the Fourth artillery ane one battery of the Third artillery, Col. Closson commanding.

The Marine band.

The Marine batallion, Col. Heywood commanding.

The family of the dead Secretary did not accompany the procession, but drove straight to the station from the hotel.

The first carriage after the military contained the physicians who had attended Mr. Gresham in his illness. These preceded the hearse, after which came Bishop Hurst. The remaining carriages in their order were filled by President and Mrs. Cleveland, Assistant Secretary and Mrs. Uhl, Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, Attorney General and Mrs. Olney, Postmaster General and Mrs. Wilson, Secreteries Herbert and Smith, whose families are absent from the city; Secretary and Miss Morton, and other personal friends in diplomatic and private life of Mr. and Mrs. Gresham.

When the head of the procession reached the main entrance to the station the cavalry drew up in line and permitted the carriages to pass between them. It was almost noon when the President and Cabinet reached the depot and embarked.

In addition to Minister Romero, of Mexico, Minister Mendonica, of Brazil, also formed one of the funeral escort.

Siberia had its name from the city Siber, the royal residence of Kuts, a Tartet prince who established a wide dominion in the northern districts of Asia.

The term sublime porte, as applied to the Turkish government, arose from the magnificent gate giving entrance to the imperial palace in Constantinople.

Right Arm Paralyzed!

Saved from St. Vitus Dance.

"Our daughter, Blanche, now fifteen years of age, had been terribly afflicted with nervousness, and had lost the entire use of her right arm. We feared St. Vitus dance, and tried the best physicians, with no benefit. She has taken three bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine and has gained 31 pounds. Her nervousness and symptoms of St. Vitus dance are entirely gone, she attends school regularly, and has recovered complete use of her arm, her appetite is splendid."

MRS. R. R. BULLOCK, Brighton, N. Y.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

"JUST A FEW WORDS"

That some of the young men have to say who have ridden the

RAMBLER BICYCLE.

Messrs. A. J. Pemberton and Co.,

GENTLEMEN:

Replying to your favor of recent date in regard to the "Rambler Bicyle" will say: The Rambler is as near perfect in every respect as it is possible to make a wheel.

I have owned five (5) different makes of wheels (among the number was a Columbia) and I have ridden many more, but the Rambler is the easiest running and the most comfortable wheel to ride on that I have ever mounted. I am sure I shall never want to trade again.

Wishing you

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JUNE 6, 1895.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

BLACK STILL REMAINS BLACK.

Mr. Carlisle has been severely criticized for the inconsistency of his present attitude on the silver question with that occupied by him before he fell under Mr. Cleveland's evil influence. But while this is a matter which affects him morally, and while the public recognition of the fact deprives his utterances of the authority they used to carry with them, the soundness or unsoundness of his present arguments is another matter, and one which should be considered solely on its merits. The democracy can well afford to do so, if the once great logician has done his best in his Covington speech. Take, for example, the opening sentences of that long-heralded effort, and see how ill adapted they are to sustain the speaker's new found views:

"There has never been a time since the close of the civil war and the settlement of the questions growing out of it when passion and prejudice exerted such a powerful influence in controlling the action of the people upon political and economic questions as they have during the last two years. A great wave of depression has swept over the whole industrial, commercial and financial world, more injurious in its effects in some places than in others, but entailing great loss and distress nearly everywhere. It did not begin twenty years ago, as some of our friends are in the habit of asserting, but less than five years ago. Its first serious effects were felt in Argentina, where the people and the government, notwithstanding the warnings of experience in all ages, determined to try again the experiment of a cheap and inflated currency. It failed, of course, as it always has and always will wherever tried, and its failure, by reason of the extensive commercial and financial connections between that country and English capitalists, produced a crisis which seriously involved many of the great financial institutions in Europe and had a depressing influence in all the money markets of other countries, for, in these days of rapid communication and close commercial relations, an injury to credit in any part of the globe is immediately felt all around the world. Foreign holders of our securities, in order to procure means to meet their obligations at home and in Argentina, sent them here in large amounts for redemption or sale, and, consequently, the feeling of apprehension and uncertainty which already existed to a considerable extent was intensified in all the great centres of trade and finance.

Consider the above in detail,

1. "There is more passion and prejudice controlling the action of the people than since the civil war," says the Secretary. That is emphatically true. But the people are not moved as a body by trivial causes. Only a sense of great wrong stirs them in the manner described by Mr. Carlisle. It is in such manifestations that we recognize that voice of the people which is as the voice of God. No one claims that the side which Mr. Carlisle now represents desires any change from the present situation. They have precisely what they wish. But, on the people's side, anger rules the day, *because* Mr. Cleveland has permitted democratic control of the law-making department of the government to pass away without the enactment of that supplemental silver legislation by the promise of which he was enabled to bring about the present situation.

2. "A great wave of depression has swept over the world, more injurious in its effects in some places than in others, but entailing great loss and distress nearly everywhere." That is not true. New York and New England fairly reveled, last year, in a gain of over 230 millions of dollars of wealth, while the South and West groaned under a loss of over 500 millions! The official figures showing this remarkable contrast were given in OBSERVER of May 23d.

3. "It [the hard times] did not begin twenty years ago," says the Secretary. But it did begin then. "Black Friday" was in the autumn of '73. With the contraction of the currency that began then, millions of small holders had to part with their possessions. Since 1873, all the great fortunes have been accumulated, and, since then, strikes and tramps have appeared in the land.

4. "Its first serious effects were felt in Argentina, where cheap money prevailed." Its first serious effects were felt in Argentina, not because of their "cheap money," but because of the dear money in which they had to pay obligations assumed in "cheap money."

5. "Foreign holders of our securities, in order to procure means to meet their obligations at home and in Argentina, sent them here in large amounts for redemption, or sale, and consequently the feeling of apprehension and uncertainty which already existed was intensified." In the OBSERVER, a short time since, we exposed this silly fallacy. Briefly, the point is that the stocks which the Europeans unloaded on us had been watered to such a rascally extent, to the profit of the waterers, that Europe stood aghast at the ridiculously small prices which the once esteemed holdings fetched at the hands of those who had originally sold them. It was then that Wall Street conceived the brilliant idea of recompensing the Europeans for their losses on American private stocks by doubling the value of American public obligations to Europe. In other words, Wall Street, having lost credit by cheating its foreign creditors, sought to unload on the people at large the burden of restoring its credit, so that it might cheat again.

And so on. And so on—through the whole speech. The truth is, the argument is altogether against Mr. Carlisle, and not even his genius can make white out of this very black subject.

THE NEW ALIGNMENT.

For some months previous to Senator Vance's death, fourteen months ago, the OBSERVER labored with all its might and main to induce the democratic party in this State to repudiate Senator Ransom on account of his anti-democratic votes in Congress, and to make a straight fight on what then seemed to us the issue of the day. We were very "lonely" at that time, and we wondered why others could not see matters as we did, viz: that our only hope of preventing the fusion of the Republicans and Populists, and of recovering enough of the latter to restore our former majority, lay in repudiating the machine part of the democracy, whose methods at home and whose votes in Congress had driven out so many of democracy's staunchest supporters.

On March 22, 1894, we had occasion to say:

"We do not credit the statements from Washington that binding assurances have been given the President by Democrats of the Coinage Committee that if he will sign the seigniorage bill no further silver legislation will be permitted to get beyond the committee. The seigniorage bill is but a temporary expedient, under pressure of a Treasury deficiency. The real silver fight has only begun—the fight demanded by the Chicago platform."

On April 5th, upon getting news of the veto of the Bland bill, we said:

"We print elsewhere the full text of the President's veto of the Bland bill. * *

"In his prophetic dictum last summer, Senator Vance described as "a knave or a fool" the professed friend of silver who would shift the burden of affirmative legislation from the shoulders of the enemies of silver to those of its friends, by voting for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. By so voting Congress surrendered the control of silver legislation, then possessed by it, to the President. Messrs. Ransom, Settle and Bunn, of our delegation, voted for the surrender, and also for the bill just vetoed. As their honesty is not to be questioned, it becomes necessary for them to explain that they did not cast the latter vote as the friends of silver; for it is folly to shut the stable door after the horse has escaped. Mr. Settle, being a Republican, can make such an explanation consistently with his party's attitude on silver. And the President's Eastern constituency applaud his course. But Messrs. Ransom and Bunn seem to have put themselves in an awkward predicament before *their* constituents.

"While, therefore, the veto is important as a factor in our State politics, its effect in the country at large will be more important still, viz: the segregation of the Southern and Western Democracy from the Eastern faction. Politics is now concerned with material problems, chiefly the value of monopoly and the value of the money "nominated in the bond" acquired by monopoly. On these problems, involving the concentration, or the distribution, of wealth, the sections seem to be separated by an impassable gulf.

"As to the veto itself, a careful reading will show that all its reasoning turns on this paragraph:

"'Considering the present intrinsic relation between gold and silver, the maintenance of the parity between the two metals, as mentioned in this law, can mean nothing less than the maintenance of such a parity in the estimation and confidence of the people who use our money in their daily transactions. Manifestly, the maintenance of this parity can only be accomp.ished, so far as it is affected by these treasury notes and in the estimation of the holders of the same, by giving to such holders on their redemption the coin, whether it is gold or silver, which they prefer. It follows that, while in terms the law leaves the choice of coin to those paid on such redemption to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the exercise of this discretion, if opposed to the demands of the holder, is entirely inconsistent with the effective and beneficial maintenance of the parity between the two metals.'

"That is to say, in a contract between the maker of a note (viz: the people), and the holders of the note (viz: a part of the people), the law's express terms shall be subordinated to an inference from the law, so that, by the potency of the inference, the grant of the choice of the coin of redemption expressly conferred upon the one party to the contract shall be the same as if it had been expressly conferred upon the other party! Upon the soundness of this proposition hinges the argument of the veto."

On April 12th, we pursued the subject, as follows:

"As we said last week, politics in this country has become intensely practical. We do not mean in the sense usually attributed to "practical politics." With the passing of the period of Constitutional interpretation—which may be said to have ended in 1861, with a postcript running to Hayes's inauguration—the country has rapidly drifted to grappling with the question of economic politics, the question of bread and meat. It is the struggle of life—which afflicts the old countries, groaning under their inheritance of centuries of pauperism and other evils of the legislation of the dynasties; from which we were exempt in the simpler days of the Republic; but which confronts us now with as sudden intensity as that with which the country has taken on its marvelous plutocracy. It is a struggle largely dependent upon the antagonisms of local or sectional conditions. The last hope of staving off and eventually tiding over its sectional expression, seems to have died with the advent of Democracy to power. For the Democratic party was the enemy of sectionalism, as the Republican was its fomenter. The signs multiply that, as the country has gotten down to "business" in its politics, a political revolution is imminent, if the cleavage of the West and South from the East be irreparable.

"It is then the struggle of life; bread and meat—the questions in which all our politics centre now, viz how much shall the toilers pay for the goods they consume: what shall the value of the money be with which they pay; shall the tariff beneficiaries disgorge.

"But is the sectional cleavage on these questions a natural one for the Democratic party? Are the real Democrats of the East represented by their Representatives at Washington and Albany, any more than some parts of the South are by the cuckoos who vote with Sherman, Hoar, Gorman and Hill?"

And thus, in the same issue:

"The Democracy of North Carolina, when it had a majority, didn't send Senator Ransom to the Senate in order that he might look out for his own interests by * * promoting the nomination of Ransom candidates for the Legislature. They * * sent Senator Ransom to the Senate to look after the party's interests. Their interests in the Senate require Senator Ransom to vote for the legislation they have banded themselves together in a party to secure the enactment of. The nature of this legislation was specified in the party platform adopted at Chicago. The money plank of that platform—now that the tariff has given its beneficiaries a mortgage on the rest of the people—is the most important one. The interpretation of this by the Democracy of North Carolina is that Congress shall give silver an equal showing with gold, and restore banks of issue to the States. It was the earnest desire of the North Carolina Democracy that its servants in Congress should use the Sherman law, which was obnoxious to the Eastern goldbugs, as a parliamentary weapon to prevent the Eastern goldbugs from passing money laws obnoxious to the North Carolina Democracy. They said to Senator Ransom on this vital question, along with their other servants in Congress, do not vote to repeal the Sherman law, and thus part with our bargaining power, until you know what you are to get *for us* in its place. * * *

Pointing out here how Senator Ransom's course had, on the contrary, been directed towards the building up of a personal machine, instead of towards serving the interests of the people who put him in office, we added in this same issue of April 12th, 1894:

"That is our view of the temper of the rank and file of the Democracy. That's what they mean when they speak of the machine, and that's why they swear at it and desire to smash it.'

"For 'the machine,' as the term is used in the slang of the day, is 'party organization perverted to personal purposes.'"

For persisting in carrying the load of General Ransom and his highly organized personal machine, last summer, the party was ignominiously beaten, and a lot of republican legislation and republican officials put upon us in consequence that has caused us much humiliation and injury.

So much for the past, to which we have referred to merely to show that the present issue is not a new one at all. It became acute fourteen months ago.

Now let us turn to the present and future.

The action of the Executive Committee at Raleigh on the 20th ult., indicates that the lesson has been learned, in part at least. It is true that the committee has simply re eiterated the plain terms of the State platform of '94 construing the national platform of '92, and the wonder, to those who do not follow these things closely, is that such a natural act should have kicked up such a rumpus among a portion of the press. The reason, however, is plain enough to those who remember how the Ransom machine—beginning with the 20th of September last, and thence on—succeeded in reversing the attitude the party had so emphatically taken in convention on the 8th of August. From that moment—that fatal gathering of office holders on the 20th of September, so completely in contrast with the splendid body of old fashioned democrats who composed the convention—from that moment, the chance of preventing the fusion with the republicans of the rank and file of the populists was gone.

In view of all these things, will the party consider it presumption if we ask that the good beginning just made be followed up by requesting General Ransom to resign his position as national committeeman for North Carolina? It is mere child's play to stop with the resolutions passed by the committee. The rank and file of the populists, without whose recovery we must remain in the minority, will simply laugh at this as a repetition of last year's tactics, unless we prove our faith by works. General Ransom's money is said to have run last year's campaign, and he is the medium through which the money of plutocracy confuses the counsels of Democracy in North Carolina. Show our late democratic brethren that we mean business by asking the cause of all our woes to cease his blighting affiliation with us, and democracy will once more hold up its head in this good old State.

We understand that General Ransom is soon to return to this State. If he is really sick, as some of the contradictory reports, which keep the wires from Mexico hot with news of his movements, indicate, all of us will sincerely hope that the air of his native State will soon restore his health so that he may enjoy many more years of life. But, if he comes to take a hand in politics, and to endeavor to undo the effect of the Committee's recent action—as his extraordinary course in retaining his committeeship leads us to infer—then we must ask that the party signify its attitude towards him in terms that will not need to be repeated.

HOW THE RESOLUTIONS HAVE STRUCK THE PAPERS

As we suggested, one excellent effect of the adoption of the Executive Committee's resolutions at Raleigh, the other day, has been to force a taking of sides by the press of the State. The discussion, foolishly smothered, up to this, will now proceed, and by voting time, next year, the lines will be drawn as they should be.

As well as we can make out, this is the way the papers stand:

For Unlimited silver without waiting for other nations.	For Limited Silver or International Bimetalism.
	Goldsboro Headlight.
Statesville Mascot.	Wilmington Star.
Wilmington Dispatch.	Alamance Gleaner.
Durham Recorder.	Shelby Aurora.
Kinston Free Press.	Wilmington Review.
Winston Sentinel.	Charlotte Democrat.
Hope Mills Chronicle.	Charlotte Observer.
Wilmington Messenger	Statesville Landmark.
Charlotte Times.	Goldsboro Argus.
New Bern Journal.	Chatham Record.
Hickory Press.	Wilson Advance.
Ral. News and Observer	Sanford Express.
Smithfield Herald.	Concord Standard.
Aberdeen Telegram.	Concord Times.
Webster's Weekly.	Stanly Enterprise.
Reidsville Review.	Cleveland Star.
Red Springs Citizen.	
Robesonian.	
Washington Progress.	
Asheville Citizen.	
Greenville Reflector.	
Monroe Enquirer.	
Tarboro Southerner.	
Columbus News.	
Jacksonville Times.	

NO SIDE TAKEN.

Salisbury Herald.
Morganton Herald.
Greensboro Patriot.
Asheboro Courier.
Roxboro Courier.
Yadkin Valley News.
Carthage Blade.
Burlington News.
Henderson Gold Leaf.
Maxton Chief.
Charlotte Democrat.
Monroe Journal.
Wilson Mirror.
Washington Gazette.
Sampson Democrat.
Murfreesboro Index.

The Winston Republican, the organ of the republican party in North Carolina, highly approves of Mr. Carlisle's present position and the matter of his speeches.

A Silver Call.

The Bimetallic League of Tennessee has issued the following pronunciamento:

To the People of the United States. The arch enemies of the agricultural and producing classes of our country, moved by greed and encouraged by avarice, have conspired to transfer the essentially governmental function of issuing and controlling the money volume of the nation to a system of banking corporations, full of the vice of class legislation and void of any virtue which commends it to the consideration of a patriotic citizen.

Undaunted by the failure to secure the sanction of the American congress, the promoters of this nefarious scheme have boldly taken the iniatory step to attain the object of their conspiracy. Backed by the great power of exhaustless wealth and the influence of high official position, they have publicly convened in the city of Memphis and openly declared their purpose. They demand that the constitutional and inherently sovereign right to issue money be delivered into their hands. They hesitate at no deception; they scruple at no fraud. Knowing the innate integrity of our people they prate of "honest money." Appreciating our aversion to paternalism they say "the government must go out of the banking business." They hope and believe that we will not stop to consider that to exact a dollar, which by vicious legislation they have made to cost the debtor twice as much labor and double the amount of produce as the one promised, is not "honest." They expect the American people to accept as true the statement that the money of the constitution, established by the fathers, is dishonest for no other reason save the dictation of their illustrious accomplices and plastic tools. They hope that the people will ignorantly confound the sovereign prerogative and the bounden duty of the government to coin money and establish a system of uniform weights and measures, with the business of loans and discounts inherently appropriate to the occupation of the private citizen.

They think that we will forget that the true question is not "whether the government shall go out of the banking business," but whether the banks shall go out of the governing business. Thus, they design, by the aid of public apathy to rivet the chains which will make free men slaves.

To the end that their hopes may meet with disappointment and their conspiracy with failure, that the toiling masses of our people may be saved from an industrial serfdom more cruel and more degrading than chattel slavery, something must be done to meet their cunningly directed and insidious assaults. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Our foe is unscrupulous. His greatest victory was achieved by stealthy and corrupt legislation, legerdemain disgraceful to the men who planned it, and disgraceful to the people's representatives who failed to detect it. The crime of 1873 cannot be explained upon any other hypothesis.

That the people may come together and take council of each other, it has been deemed expedient to call together a convention to assemble at Memphis on the 12th and 13th days of June, 1895. Every community, every city and town, and every State in the Union is earnestly requested and cordially invited to send delegates to that convention.

Every community is urged to organize bi-metallic clubs, and every club should be represented. It is proposed that this convention shall voice the sentiments of the people. Their country needs their best thoughts, their most careful deliberation and energetic action. They have no money to employ hireling emissaries to drum up delegates from cotton exchanges and boards of trade. Their own intelligent patriotism is the only fund to which they can appeal.

The object of the convention is to formulate some definite plan of future action, to give direction to the overwhelming volume of public sentiment favoring a return to our own, and establishing our independence of alien financial institutions, to devise means for such a campaign of education that it hereafter will be impossible to elect only such men to the legislative and executive offices of the nation as are unawed by power and unbought by spoils. W. N. Brown, President Central Bimetallic League of Shelby county. D. H. Archibald, secretary.

How the President Chops Off his Rivals Heads.

A recent Washington letter in the New York World explains some curious results of the Memphis fiasco, and confirms our oft-repeated statement that Mr. Cleveland is manœuvering for a third term nomination.

Says the correspondent:

President Cleveland is not a bimetallist in any sense of the word. He is a straight-out, unqualified, unflinching gold monometallist. He does not applaud the efforts of would-be apologists who have tried assiduously for many years to prove that he is favorable to a greater use of silver.

He had earnestly hoped that the Memphis convention would come out flat footed for the single gold standard, and would couple it with a clear cut declaration in favor of bank reform as the true financial issue which should be brought before the country.

MR. CARLISLE'S DISAPPOINTMENT.

This undoubtedly had been promised, and on the strength of it Secretary Carlisle went ahead and prepared an address in which he boldly threw overboard the convictions which he had strongly advocated for many years in Congress and on the stump in favor of bimetallism and Government currency, and declared in favor of the single gold standard. He, moreover, carefully elaborated, it is reported on high authority, a programme of banking reform based on the lines of the Canadian banking system, although that system was not specifically named.

But within ten days of the meeting of the convention President Cleveland found that the Memphis affair was to be largely a cut-and-dried programme and that the political and business exigencies of the South would inevitably lead the convention to throw a sop to the free silverites.

This is said to have made him indignant. He had himself prepared a letter, which it was expected Secretary Carlisle would convey to Memphis, in which the President again reiterated his views on the money question. The letter was never sent, and Secretary Carlisle was forced to cut his scheme of banking reform bodily from his address, leaving it shorn of its most interesting and valuable feature.

WHAT IS THE "BEST" MONEY?

Secretary Carlisle possesses to a greater extent perhaps than any man in public life the faculty of expressing his views and stating a proposition clearly and forcibly. So clear cut was his elucidation of the objections to free-silver coinage at the fixed ratio of 16 to 1 that it made conspicuous his failure to answer two material propositions advanced by the free silverites. The first of these was that notwithstanding the constant fluctuation of the bullion ratio between gold and silver during the period when both were freely coined by nearly all nations, none of these fluctuations extended beyond the extremes of the coinage ratios, 15 to 1 in India against 16 to 1 in the United States.

The second was that the "best money" contention of the gold monometallists had not been exemplified by the action of the Government in paying either interest or principal of its gold-bearing obligations from the war period up to 1873, when silver was the best money to the extent of 3 per cent premium over gold.

THE LETTER THAT WASN'T SENT.

These omissions, coupled with the elision of his views on the banking question, exposed his address to the same charge which has repeatedly been made against the sound-money programme, that it has confined its efforts to discrediting the free silver movement without offering an adequate remedy in the form of a more acceptable plan of reform which would stand the test of its own advocates.

But the President had no intention of wasting anything so valuable as the letter which he had prepared for the Memphis convention. He chopped off its head and tail, re-wrote the introduction and sent it over to be read at the meeting of the New York State Democratic Editorial Association. Sending an anti-silver letter to a New York meeting of any sort is a case of shipping coals to Newcastle, but it saved the letter from oblivion, and gave the Memphis delegates a chance to see the pearl which they had lost.

PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES.

President Cleveland has had the reputation of killing off more Presidential possibilities in his two Cabinets than was accomplished by all the chief magistrates down to 1884. The scalps of Bayard, Whitney, Vilas and Dickinson hung in the wigwam of his first administration; Gresham's is sun-drying on the outer walls of his present term, and it is now believed that the Memphis convention has been used as a tomahawk on the head of Carlisle.

Those who know have declared in positive terms that the Secretary had Presidential aspirations, but the Belmont-Morgan bond deal and the mental wrench which he received in facing about on the financial issue have injured his prospects.

The returning pilgrims from Memphis are whispering that while 10,000 invitations were sent out for the convention, less than 400 delegates were present from points outside a fifty mile radius of Memphis, the resolutions were not discussed at any length, and were put through like a machine ticket at a county convention.

It is predicted that Democratic conventions in every Southern State will come out flat-footed for free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one, in spite of the President and the Memphis Convention.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1895.

Anybody is free to guess at the name of the next Secretary of State, but that is all that can be done at this time. The business of the State department is not suffering while in charge of Acting Secretary Uhl, and there is no reason for any hurry in filling the vacancy. It is a very important position and President Cleveland will wish to consult with a number of leading democrats before he makes a final decision.

Mrs. Gresham, who went to Chicago with the remains of her late husband, will not return to Washington. She will make her home with her son who resides in Chicago.

Postmaster-General Wilson has gone to Oxford, Miss., where he will deliver the annual address at the commencement of the University of Mississippi.

Secretary Herbert will attend the commencement exercises at the Naval Academy at Annapolis this week, and next will deliver an address to the graduates of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn, Ala.

The latest straddle combination talked of by the republicans is Morton, of New York, and Dubois, of Idaho. It is calculated by the republicans who are trying to push this combination, that it would, like the negroes' coon scheme, "ketch 'em gwine and ketch 'em comin." Gov. Morton would get the support of the banking and moneyed interests of the middle and eastern states, and Senator Dubois would raise the wildest enthusiasm among the silver republicans of the northwest, not only on account of his very pronounced silver views, but because of the belief that if the ticket was elected he would almost certainly be President before 1901

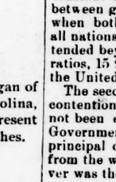
Some people may consider such a combination too great an absurdity to be a success, and perhaps it is. Nevertheless it is being seriously pushed by men who do not waste their time on what they do not think they can make a success of. These men will carefully watch the effect of the silver straddle adopted by the Ohio republicans, at the suggestion, or command, take your choice—of Senator Sherman. If that straddle meets with sufficient republican favor in other states to make it the basis of the silver plank adopted by the republican national convention, as Senator Sherman and other prominent republicans are confident it will, the men behind the straddle ticket of Morton and Dubois will be confident of their ability to nominate their ticket. They argue that a straddle ticket ought to go along with a straddle platform.

Ex Secretary Whitney's opinions of coming changes in the positions towards silver of the great European nations have been much discussed in Washington, for several reasons. Mr. Whitney has just returned from Europe, where he has enjoyed unusual opportunities to get at the sentiment of the influential people, he is a close observer, and, if he so wills, his chance for becoming the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party is second to that of no man. These are some of the reasons which have added interest to his words; "I firmly believe that the commercial nations of the world are rapidly falling into line on the silver question, Germany has declared in favor of silver on some basis, and France has recently come forward with a similar expression. Europe would certainly like to see silver re established in the monetary systems of the world. It all depends upon England. In unofficial circles and among the political economists connected with the great seats of learning in England, the cry is for the re-monetization of silver. Even among the bankers and merchants silver has many strong friends, who do not fear to speak openly and fearlessly in favor of the despised metal. If this sentiment can be crystalized into a movement in favor of an international agreement upon silver, then England, which at present is the most formidable enemy of the white metal will be brought into line in favor of it."

When your stomach is out of order and your skin is yellow, indicating a disordered liver, take Johnson's Kidney and Liver Regulator, the greatest of all family medicines. 25 and 50 cts. For sale by King Bros., Fayetteville, N. C

A Sufferer Cured

"Every season, from the time I was two years old, I suffered dreadfully from erysipelas, which kept growing worse until my hands were almost useless. The bones softened so that they would bend, and several of my fingers are now crooked from this cause. On my hand I carry large scars, which, but for



AYER'S

Sarsaparilla, would be sores, provided I was alive and able to carry anything. Eight bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me, so that I have had no return of the disease for more than twenty years. The first bottle seemed to reach the spot and a persistent use of it has perfected the cure."—O. C. DAVIS, Wautoma, Wis.

AYER'S

THE ONLY WORLD'S FAIR

Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS Promote Good Digestion.

SALEM COMMENCEMENT.

Presentation of Vance Memorial Window—53 Graduates.

Reported for the Observer.]

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., May 31.

Salem Female Academy commencement is always a matter of interest to the entire State. This year there were several features that added to the interest of the occasion. One was the presentation of the Senator Vance Memorial Window, by the class of '94. Mrs. Vance signified her intention to be present and this added to the pleasure of all the visitors.

Another pleasing feature was the fact that the Alumnæ Scholarship fund has reached a sum that enables the officials to use the interest and from this time forth the fund will steadily do its quiet work of good deeds for deserving girls of the State. The amount to be raised is $5,000 and more than half the sum is now in hand.

The commencement exercises extended over nearly a week, beginning Saturday night with an opening concert. In this concert the Elocution department and the Vocal department were specially prominent, while the full Academy chorus of more than 150 voices took part.

Sunday morning the old Moravian church was filled to overflowing by a throng of people, who came to listen to the able sermon delivered by the Rt. Rev. Joseph B. Cheshire, D. D., of Raleigh, and to enjoy the music specially prepared for this occasion. In the evening Bishop Roudthaler conducted a closing service for the pupils and friends of the school.

Monday and Tuesday were Seniors Days. The graduating essays were read; and in a brief, intellectual effort the pupils were one by one introduced to the public. The essays were short, crisp and interesting, and the topics in many cases were connected with great questions of the present day.

Tuesday afternoon a Loan Exhibit was united with the Art exhibit. This was a novel feature and one having great interest connected with it. Historic Salem was there, with a hundred interesting relics, the historic Academy was there with its pewter plates, and quaint advertisements; the commercial, industrial and natural science departments were represented; the pictures of the Principals from 1802 to the present time, held a prominent place in the hall, in fact the exhibit was never more interesting than this year.

Wednesday was Alumnæ day, class reunions were held in the morning, and the general Alumnæ meeting was held in the afternoon. The anticipation of meeting Mrs. Senator Z. B. Vance and Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, brought out a larger company than usual. The beautiful Vance Memorial Window, valued at more than $300, was presented by the Hon. J. C. Buxton, in behalf of the class of 1894. This monument to North Carolina's noble son is a beautiful work of art, and was admired by all who saw it.

The Grand Concert was as pleasing and popular as usual. In this concert the best Elements of the school are brought forward both of pupils and Professors.

A reception was tendered the outside workers after the exercises of the Seniors evening, and the press representatives were among the one hundred or more guests who sat down to the banquet.

Thursday morning the commencement proper took place. The Orator was a gifted Pennsylvanian, Mr. James M. Beck, and the great audience was delighted with his effort. The diplomas were presented to the 53 graduates by Bishop Rondthaler, a brief report was made by the Principal, Rev. J. H. Clewell, the class song was sung, and the entire group of young ladies with their classic Oxford caps and gowns passed from the stage to disperse to their various homes all over the land.

We notice from the catalogue that the number of students and instructors exceed 400 this year, and if to this be added the special clubs receiving instruction, but not enrolled as regular pupils, the number exceeds 500 persons. Principal Clewell informs me that the year has not only been very prosperous but also a very happy one.

Two daughters of Mr. Frank Thornton, of Fayetteville, attended the last session, one of them being a member of the graduating class. The other one will graduate next session if she re turns.

THE LATEST OUTRAGE

which the people of the South are resenting, is the efforts of some to sell them imitations for the real Simmons Liver Regulator, because they make more money by the imitation; and they care little that they swindle the people in selling them an inferior article. It's the money they are after, and the people can look out for themselves. Now this is just what the people are doing, and merchants are having a hard time trying to get people to take the stuff they offer them in place of Simmons Liver Regulator—which is the "King of Liver Medicines," because it never fails to give relief in all liver troubles. Be sure that you get Simmons Liver Regulator. You know it by the old stamp of the Red Z on the package. It has never failed you, and people who have been persuaded to take something else have always come back again to The Old Friend. Better not take anything else but that made by J. H. ZEILIN & Co., Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE BEST ICE CREAM, ANY FLAVOR.—Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry, Chocolate, Banana made to order. Orders for Cream for Sunday must be given on Saturday. C. M. WATSON, successor to Street & Son, Hay St.

ICE CREAM AND CAKE SERVED AT MY Parlors daily. C. M. WATSON, successor to Street & Son, Hay Street.

TO THE PEOPLE OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. —We have arranged with Mr. J. R. Hiatt, to handle our milk. It will be shipped to him fresh every day, and you will find it first-class in every respect. Very respectfully,

RIVERSIDE FARM,
Ore Hill, N. C.

A brief but accurate and comprehensive description of every important point in the United States, Canada and Mexico, cannot fail to be of interest to everybody. This and much more is contained in the Rand-McNally Railway Guide.

The INDUSTRIA CUBANA, a genuine Cuban hand-made Key West, unflavored, long Havana filled, 5 cent cigar. Also my usual line of choice brands, including "After Hours," "Saborosa," Straiton & Storms' "Principe," Traylor's "Conqueror," "Little Solon Shingle," etc, etc. For sale by H. R. HORNE.

The GÆLIC with a reputation second to no Soda Fountain in North Carolina, is in full blast for the Summer. Such new drinks as are considered worthy of patronage will be kept on hand. The old stand-bys will be dispensed in perfection. By skill and care in manufacturing Syrups and Soda Water we hope to merit the liberal patronage heretofore received.

H. R. HORNE.

Republicans Divided.

St. Louis Republican.

The division in the Republican party on the silver question promises to be much more serious than the party press is willing to admit. Tom Carter, Senator Cameron and a number of other stalwarts are sanguine that the silver men will control the Republican National Convention next year. That the gold-bugs will not have a walk-over is as certain as anything in politics can be.

Even the Westliche Post concedes a minority of over a third of the delegates to the free silverities in the convention. It gives them 23 States with 304 delegates and all the Territories with 18 more. Alaska and the District of Columbia are included among the latter, as is also Utah, which will probably be a State at the time of the convention. Delegates from Territories and the District of Columbia will vote the same as those representing States. So it matters little whether Utah is represented as a State or a Territory.

Here, then, are 322 votes virtually conceded to the 16 to 1 free coinage Republicans, and the total vote of the convention will be only 906. Their strength will in all probability be even greater. In the Westliche Post's table the delegations from Arkansas, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, North Carolina, West Virginia and Texas are all set down as sure for an out-and-out gold standard. The truth is, however, that some of them are likely to favor free silver coinage and the others may be considered doubtful. Even Illinois, Indiana and Ohio might be put in the same class, for not one of them is certain to indorse gold monometalism.

The doubtful States, including Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, will have 312 delegates in the convention, and if only half of them side with the free coinage silverites from the States practically given up by the Westliche Post, the Cameron-Carter wing of the party will control the convention. With only half of the delegates from the doubtful States, the silver Republicans will make the platform and select the party's candidates for President and Vice-President. They can do all this and have 24 votes to spare.

Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Missouri may all vote with the goldbugs in the Republican Convention and enough votes will be left among those classed as doubtful to defeat their platform and candidates and carry the convention for free coinage.

The Republican organs have been having a good deal of amusement over the divisions in the Democratic party on the currency question, but the laugh will be on our side before the summer is over.

IN MEMORIAM.

On Whitsunday morn, June 2nd, 1895, the Comforter came and took from all the trials and sorrows of this life to Paradise the soul of little ANDRE B. D. G., infant son of Andre and Ida Girard.

Though born but a little less than a year ago, his sweet and attractive life was lovingly entwined about the hearts of all who came in contact with him.

The parents are comparative strangers here in this "land of whispering pines," yet loving hands of newly formed friends gently closed the bright eyes in eternal rest, as Azrael's wing fanned their lids; tenderly carried the little form to its last earthly abiding place, covered it with lovely flowers and in loving sympathy mingled their tears with those of the bereaved ones.

"Be still O stricken hearts, ye know not now,
but ye shall know hereafter."
"In Paradise a little hand
Doth beckon thee unto that land
Of bliss. Another link doth bind
Thee to that home where thou will find
Thy child; for the dear Saviour keeps
Him safe for thee."

Everywhere We Go

We find some one who has been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and people on all hands are praising this great medicine for what it has done for them and their friends. Taken in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition. It is the great blood purifier.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box.

Most coughs may be cured in a few hours or at any rate in a few days, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral With such a prompt and sure remedy as this at hand, there is no need of prolonging the agony for weeks and months. Keep this remedy in your house.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Johnson's Magnetic Oil is the greatest internal remedy for cramps, colic and all internal aches and pains for man or beast. Large bottles, 25 and 50 cents. For sale by King Bros, Fayetteville, N. C.

Good Looks.

Good looks are more than skin deep, depending upon a healthy condition of all the vital organs. If the Liver be inactive you have a Bilious Look, if your stomach be disordered you have a Dyspeptic Look, and if your Kidneys be affected you have a Pinched Look. Secure good health and you will have good looks. Electric Bitters is the great alterative and Tonic; acts directly on these vital organs. Cures Pimples, Blotches, Boils and gives a good complexion. Sold at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store, 50c. per bottle.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

PIGEON MILK THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Cures in 1 to 4 days. Immediate in effect; quick to cure. Can be carried in vest pocket, all complete in one small package. Sent by mail, prepaid, plain package, on receipt of price. $1 per box.

FOR SALE BY

KING BROS.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

Credit to Hood's

It Cured All My Afflictions.

Mr. Joseph Ford.
Ridge Church, Va.

"For ten years I have suffered terribly from general debility, and last winter was attacked so bad with kidney trouble, enlargement of spleen and heart disease, suffering great pain in my back, hips and legs. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I bought one bottle and began taking it

Hood's *Sarsaparilla* **Cures**

After the first bottle I felt so much better that I decided to continue and have taken over six bottles. Today my health is better than it has been for more than a decade. I have no kidney, heart or spleen difficulty, and am in duty bound to give Hood's Sarsaparilla the credit of curing my afflictions." JOSEPH FORD, Ridge Church, Virginia.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla and are gentle, mild and effective.

REMOVAL!

Rose & Leak's

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

SHOES,

MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS,

Trunks, Valises,

Notions, &c. &c.

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE STORE NEXT TO TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE,

where it is on exhibition and sale **at most popular and attractive prices.**

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GENERAL ADVANCE IN ALL KINDS OF GOODS

ESPECIALLY SHOES,

ROSE & LEAK'S STOCK IS STILL BEING SOLD AT

"CLOSING OUT PRICES."

WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF ALL BUYERS.

As Rose & Leak's Stock is not being replenished, but is being rapidly closed out all buyers will advance their own interests by making their purchases while

Present Bargains are to be Had.

Shoes seem to be going up at the North very much; and in fact all kinds of goods are steady in price.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE

SHOE BARGAIN COUNTER

AT ROSE & LEAK'S,

NEXT TILLINGHAST'S CROCKERY STORE.

G

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY,.....JUNE 6, 1895.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. R. HUFFINES—Beer.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't—3 T's.
S. SHEETZ & SONS—At Cost.
LIDDELL COMPANY—Saw Mills.
C. M. WATSON—Ice Cream—Specials.
J. W. INGOLD—"I. W. Harper Whisky."
FRANK THORNTON—When Out for a Walk.
RAND-MCNALLY RAILWAY GUIDE—Special.
ED. R. MCKETHAN—Attorney and Counsellor.
UNIVERSAL PLAN COMPANY—Own Your Own Home—4th page.
RIVERSIDE FARM—To the People of Fayetteville, N. C.—Special.

The Register of Deeds issued thirteen marriage licenses last month, five white and eight colored.

Commencement exercises of St. Mary's School, Raleigh, take place on the 12th and 13th instant.

The Thompson-Shaw contested election case was re-opened at the Court House Tuesday. It is for the taking of evidence in the ten days allowed Dr. Thompson for rebuttal. This closes the case so far as this county is concerned.

Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, of Greensboro, N. C., will preach at the Baptist Church next Tuesday night, the 11th, at the usual hour for services. Mr. Thomas is one of the most prominent and active Baptist preachers in the State, and you will do well to hear him.

Mr. R. W. Fischer, an account of whose marriage to Miss Redd, of Virginia, we published recently, arrived in the city Friday night with his charming bride. Mr. and Mrs. Fischer will make this their future home, living in the Rosenthal house on Rowan street.

We are indebted to Mr. Robt. Hunter Troy, of this city, for an invitation to the commencement exercises of the University of Tennessee. Young Mr. Troy has the high honor of being president of the Senior Class. Fayetteville boys always do well abroad.

At a meeting of the Ladies Memorial Association, at the residence of Mrs. A. A. McKethan, on May 31st, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Alice Campbell, President; Mrs. Jno. M. Worth, Secretary; Mrs. D. H. Ray, Treasurer.

The Primary and Kindergarten Departments of Mrs. McNeill and Mrs. Utley's School gave a delightful entertainment on Friday morning to their parents and friends. The recitations were admirable, and the motion songs, executed in such perfect time, were especially charming.

We are indebted to the Terminal Cotilion Club for an invitation to a German to be given at the Terminal Hotel, West Point, Va., to-morrow evening. Mr. Thos. L. Goff who is pleasantly remembered by the young people of this city, is manager of the above hotel, which is one of the finest seaside resorts on the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Murchison Fairley had one of his feet severely crushed Sunday morning, He was standing between a box car and a platform when a gangway plank weighing nearly two hundred pounds slipped from its place and fell on his foot. We are sorry to learn that he will not be able to resume his work on the railroad for several weeks.

The past four days have been scorchers. The temperature in this city for those days averaged about 95 from 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. At times the thermometer ranged as high as 98 in the coolest places, and 104 under awnings in front of the stores on Hay street. There was no humidity, and therefore not as much suffering as would naturally have occurred had it been otherwise.

Examiner of Teachers.

The Clerk of the Superior Court, Mr. Cyrus Murphy, by virtue of the power given him by the last Legislature, has appointed Mr. Henry E. King, of Flea Hill Township, Examiner of Teachers.

Excursion. Postponed.

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry has deferred having the Excursion to Carolina Beach for two months or more, owing to the fact that the farmers who are busy over their field crops, could not afford a day off now. When the crops are well under way the Company will have an excursion. Then all their friends from the country can go.

Reduced Fares.

For the following occasions the C. F. & Y. V. R'y Co. will sell tickets at reduced rates:

Commencement Exercises of Davidson College, June 9th to 13th; tickets on sale June 9th to 13th inclusive; fare from Fayetteville, $7.00; Sanford, $6.35, Wilmington, $7.60.

N. C. Teachers' Assembly at Morehead City from June 18th to July 1st; tickets on sale June 15th to July 1st inclusive.

A Popular Movement.

The suggestion that a monument be built to the Confederate dead on the old Court House square has been received with almost universal approbation, in fact it has created a wave of enthusiasm which we hope will not abate until a handsome monument is built.

A committee of ladies presented a petition to the Commissioners on Monday, asking them to donate the square for this patriotic purpose, and we think it was favorably received, although the Commissioners postponed action until next meeting. The question which was raised during the meeting as to whether the square belonged to the county or the town, has not been satisfactorily settled yet, but we feel sure, which ever way it is decided, the ladies' request will the granted.

Competitive Naval Examination.

In accordance with the announcement previously made in the OBSERVER, a competitive examination of applicants for the naval cadetship was held in the court room last Tuesday, the board of examiners being constituted as follows: J. H. Myrover, of Fayetteville, chairman; Miss Mary Oliver, of Newbern, secretary; Mr. A. F. Howard, of Sampson; Miss P. H. Matthews and Mr. H. R. Novitzky, of Fayetteville.

The applicants were Messrs. Thos. S. Kenan, Jr., of Duplin; W. D. Humphrey and R. V. Venters, of Onslow; O. F. Cooper, of Sampson, and F. L. Blue, Malcom McBryde, D. G. McKethan and Cameron F. MacRae, of Cumberland.

The examination, which was exceptionally painstaking and thorough, was conducted wholly in writing, the questions being put before the applicants on the blackboard, and comprehending arithmetic, algebra, history, grammar, geography and reading. It was no child's play, the board commencing its work at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, adjourning only for dinner and supper, and closing its session at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The committee took the papers; and, at a second meeting on Saturday next, will make its decision and announce the appointment.

The composition of this examining board was a new departure—certainly in this instance, an excellent departure. The high order of capacity of Misses Oliver and Matthews rendered them eminently fitted to the task, in which they manifested great interest.

An Ante-bellum Typo.

Mr. Jno. T. McKay, of the OBSERVER office, entered last Monday, on his 50th anniversary as a compositor. Mr. McKay at the age of fourteen entered the North Carolinian office, that paper then being edited by the late Wm. H. Bayne, and there served five years apprenticeship, since which he has worked on the following papers: The South Side Democrat, Petersburg, Va., edited by Banks & Thaxton; The Clinton Independent, edited by Dr. E. L. Perkins; the old Fayetteville OBSERVER, edited by E. J. Hale, Sr.; the N. C. Presbyterian, edited Rev. J. M. Sherwood; the Raleigh Observer, edited by Hale & Saunders; the Fayetteville Examiner, edited by R. K. Bryan; the Fayetteville OBSERVER, edited by E. J. Hale, Jr.; the Farmer and Scottish Chief, of which Mr. McKay was part owner, edited by R. T. Covington; the N. C. Baptist, edited by Rev. T. B. Newberry; and now again, last and present on the OBSERVER.

Mr. McKay printed the last OBSERVER prior to the destruction of the building by Sherman's army. He distributed the papers fresh from the press to Johnston's army as they marched past the building. He also printed the first OBSERVER after its re-establishment in 1883.

Dodson—Allen.

Married at 12 M., yesterday, 4th inst., at the residence of the parents of the bride, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, this city, Miss Eva Allen, daughter of Mr. Jno. L. Allen, to Capt. W. C. Dodson, the efficient and popular conductor on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. line, Rev. R. A. Willis, pastor of the Methodist Church, performing the ceremony.

The bride is one of the loveliest women that for many years has grown up in Fayetteville—famed as it is for fair women; the groom, through several years of service in his calling, has drawn around him many friends, and both were recipients of many and costly presents.

The attendance at the marriage was limited to the relatives and immediate friends, Capt. Dodson's father and sister being present. The wedded couple left on the 12:35 P. M. train for a northern trip and on their return will make Greensboro their home.

Ledbetter—Watson.

Mr. Carl Burns Ledbetter was united in marriage last night at nine o'clock by the Rev. Mr. Willis, to Miss Lottie Elam Watson. The marriage, which took place at the residence of the bride's father on Haymount, was a very private one, only relatives and a few friends being invited. The bride is a daughter of our highly esteemed townsman, Mr. Walter Watson and is a lovely young lady of varied accomplishments. The groom is one of Fayetteville's most progressive young men and as manager of the Fayetteville Gas Company is displaying sound sense coupled with executive ability. We wish these young people much future happiness and success.

Eight Mad Dogs Killed.

Mr. D. S. McRae, of the Postal Telegraph Company, who returned from Bunn's Level Tuesday, informs us that that whole neighborhood was wild with excitement Monday on account of mad dogs. A dog belonging to Mr. M. L. Jones went mad, and before he could be killed had bitten seven others, with the result that they all went mad and created havoc. A posse of men with guns and pistols was quickly in pursuit of the brutes, but it was several hours before the last one was killed. Miraculously enough, not one person was bitten, but several women came near fainting from fright. To the bravery and coolness of the men of Bunn's Level is attributable the fact that no one met the awful fate of a mad dog's bite.

A Census of School Children.

At a meeting of the trustees of the white graded school on May 28th, it was decided to take a census of the white children of school age in Cross Creek township.

Messrs. W. S. Cook, J. B. Broadfoot and A. B. Williams were appointed a committee to confer with the County Commissioners to ascertain the terms on which the old Court House can be obtained for the use of the Township schools; and also to make enquiry of the trustees of the Donaldson Academy in regard to continuing the school in that property.

The annual meeting of the Board will be held on June 17th for the reorganization of the Board and the election of teachers.

Closing Exercises of Mrs. Morrow's School.

The performance of the operetta of "A Dress Rehearsal," given by the pupils of Mrs. Morrow's School, on Friday evening, afforded much pleasure and amusement to a very large audience of invited patrons and friends. It was to be regretted it had not been rendered in a larger hall. The young ladies who took the principal characters all acquitted themselves well, but we will be pardoned if we mention particularly Miss Mamie Alexander's "Mrs. Jarvey—" which was remarkably well done—also should be commended Misses Lillie Slocomb, Margaret Small, Kate Hawley, (the "Cinderella" of the play) Pearl McMillan, Maude Haigh, Sadie Huske and others in their respective parts, not forgetting little Gertrude Yerex, who added much to the success of the play, which was bright and witty. The following is the cast of characters:

"A DRESS REHEARSAL."

Miss Jones, Principal of the School, Miss Margaret Small.
Mrs. Jarvey, Teacher of Elocution, Miss Mamie Alexander.
Mlle Epinard, French Teacher, Miss Maude Haigh.
Miss Prudence Pinchbeck, Visitor, Miss Lizzie McPherson.
Miss Wilkins, afterward "The Prince," Miss Lillian Slocomb.
The two Sisters, Misses Pearl McMillan and Hattie Yerex.
Sophinistra Spinous, A Novel Reader, Miss Sadie Huske.
Sarah Ann, the Hungry Girl, Miss Gertrude Yerex.
Maid Servant, Miss Etta Clark.
The Fairy Godmother, Miss Mabel Elliott.
Miss Fibbs, Cinderella, Miss Kate Hawley.

On Monday evening, if possible, a larger audience was in attendance at the Schoolhouse on Haymount to witness the closing exercises of the School. The walls were tastefully adorned with evergreens and many well executed drawings from nature and maps—as well as paintings in oil and crayon pictures, all done by the pupils of the school, showing there was talent among them, which had been carefully directed by their instructress, Miss Nena Morrow. Special mention may be made of the paintings of Miss Pearl McMillan and the crayons of Miss Lizzie McPherson.

The exercises began with a chorus and the piano playing by the beginners in the music class; of these Misses Loula Moore and Etta Bell Clark must be especially mentioned. Then followed several recitations and songs, which were well given. The feature of the evening, however, was the delightful piano playing of Miss Hattie Yerex who executed one of Chopins Valses (op. 18) and "Il Trovatore" air by Hoffman with such brilliancy and expression as gives hope of her future. She also sang several songs with a sweet clear voice. Just before the last chorus was sung Rev. I. W. Hughes came forward and made a delightful little address to the pupils and audience, after which he read the names of the pupils inscribed on the "Honor Roll," as follows: Miss Maude Haigh, 95.5; Miss Lillian Slocomb, 93.7; Miss Mabel Elliott, 93.1; Miss Margaret Small, 91.6; Miss Fanny W. MacRae, 90.1.

After reading this, he presented a prize to Miss Maude Haigh—she having the highest average. To gain a place on the Roll of Honor requires, we understand, an average of over 90 in all studies and attendance for the entire school year.

The programme closed with the singing of a beautiful anthem: "Oh pray for the peace of Jerusalem."

We must not forget to mention the pleasure given by the singing of several songs by Messrs T. H. MacFarland, Hazelden, Burns and Charles Mallett—who have been under Mrs. Morrow's training for several weeks past.

Miss Thornton at Salem Academy.

In our correspondent's account of the commencement exercises at the famous old Salem Academy, elsewhere given, the fact is mentioned that Miss Blanche Alpine Thornton, daughter of Mr. F. W. Thornton, of this city, was among the graduates. Miss Thornton is, of course, well known to our own people, but it is gratifying to know that she has taken high rank at so thorough a training school as that at Salem. She was one of those selected as essayists at the commencement. Says the Winston Daily Sentinel:

"Seniors' First Evening" attracted another large and attentive audience to the Moravian Church last night, at which place the bright and happy commencement exercises of Salem Academy are being held.

The Seniors, in their classical Oxford caps and gowns, presented a lovely and charming scene and the masterly way in which the essays were handled evinced careful literary training.

Last night twenty-six of the fifty-three Seniors appeared in groups and treated subjects in a manner both pleasing and creditable.

The program opened with a delightful selection—"Hungarian March for Two Pianos"—by Misses Brown, Vance, Bailey and Farrish. * * *

"Is History Reliable?" was ably debated by four Seniors.

Miss E. J. Lehman, of Bethania, expressed grave doubts as to the reliability of history. While history unlocks past ages, we are tempted to ask "what is true."

Miss M. L. Curtis, of Waco, Tex., took the opposite view of the question, and argued that history was true in the main. She said that George Washington might not have cut down a cherry tree—it might have been an apple or some other kind of a tree—but he cut one just the same.

Miss Bertha Miller, of Winston, told of the plans and purposes of God and how they had been revealed during the past ages—as told in history.

Miss Blanche Thornton, of Fayetteville, spoke of the importance of a well-rounded education and how miserable we would be without some knowledge of history. The history of the present age furnishes a vast field for pleasant information.

List of Jurors.

The following names were drawn as Jurors for July Term:

G. F. Wheeler, S. H. Cotton, Arnold McPhail, Wm. Cameron, R. A. Williams, J. B. Horn, J. F. Clark, G. W. Hair, W. B. Draughon, Thos. A. Hall, E. J. Hair, S. E. Cain, Chas. Butler, D. J. Ray, Geo. F. Bullard, Jos. Ray, A. A. Ray, J. J. Thaggard, Jon. M. Owen, D. M. McDuffie, Jas. Rainer, M. H. McCall, J. A. Cashwell, J. A. McMillan, Martin Goins, Jacob Blue, J. C. Tew, H. R. Novitzky, H. O. Sedberry, J. A. Graham, John Graham, W. D. Smith, G. S. Vinson, D. A. Blue, D. B. Currie, Daniel Clark.

People and their Movements.

Ed. R. McKethan, Esq., of Savannah Ga., is in town.

Mr. George Banks is visiting relatives in this, his old home.

Dr. George B. Patterson is sojourning at Seven Springs for his health.

Miss Nena Morrow is attending the commencement of the University.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Dr. McDuffie is gradually improving.

We are glad to see Mr. Willard Tillinghast out after quite a severe sickness.

Mr. G. K. Grantham, the popular druggist of Dunn, spent Monday in the city.

Misses Maggie and Alice Pemberton have returned home after a long sojourn north.

We were glad to see our young friend Dr. Wharton, of Red Springs, in town Monday.

Mr. Eldred Simpkins, one of Savannah's most popular young men, spent Sunday in the city.

Misses Janie and Annie Cromartie, of Bladen, are the guests of Mrs. Jno. Culbreth, on Dick street.

Dr. T. D. Haigh and Maj. E. J. Hale are attending the commencement and reunion at Chapel Hill this week.

Mr. Jno. McRae, who has been attending Peabody Institute at Nashville, Tenn., is home for the summer holiday.

Misses Blanche and Lottie Thornton, who have been attending the Salem Female Academy are at home again.

Mr. George B. Underwood has returned from Raleigh where he has been serving on the Federal Grand jury.

Dr. Max Jackson, formerly of this city but now of Georgia, passed through here Tuesday on his way to Chapel Hill.

Col. and Mrs. Chas. Broadfoot and Miss Kate Broadfoot are attending Commencement at Chapel Hill this week.

Miss Mollie Logan, of Virginia, and Miss Mary Bridgers, of Wilmington, are visiting Miss Mary MacRae on Haymount.

Mr. W. W. Merrell, manager of the Wilmington Street Railway, has been visiting Mr. Edward Daniels, at Cottonade.

Mr. A. B. Williams, Jr., left Tuesday for Wilmington, whither he went to attend the marriage Wednesday of his kinsman and our former townsman, Mr. Duncan Whitted.

Capt. McFarland left for his home yesterday. He has been with the LaFayette Military Academy since its organization—some two years ago—and during that time has won the respect of the scholars and the praise of their parents. He was a master of military tactics, as was clearly shown last Friday evening by the drilling of Company A of the L. M. A. He was also a fine scholar and a conscientious teacher and his departure is a loss to the community.

County Commissioners' Meeting.

The Board of Commissioners met in regular monthly session on last Monday. Present: J. M. Lamb, chr'n, W. D. Smith, M. Hall, J. H. Smith, and J. T. Sinclair. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Ordered that the building of Monroe's Bridge over Little River be postponed.

Alex. Thaggard was appointed Assessor in Cedar Creek township, to take the place of Jas. McD. Jessup, who is sick and unable to serve.

The matter of furnishing water for the Court House and grounds, was referred to J. M. Lamb to ascertain the lowest figures that it can be had for.

School Committeemen were appointed for the various townships, and the Clerk instructed to notify the appointees of their appointments.

Sheriff Smith's account was accepted and filed.

Treasurer's report for April and May accepted and filed.

Grand Jury's report of May term read and ordered filed.

Register of Deeds receipt for $12.25 being the amount received for marriage licenses during May, was accepted and filed.

Ordered that a tax of 20 cents be levied on the one hundred dollar's worth of real estate in the Stock Law territory in Cedar Creek and Flea Hill township.

The tax levy is as follows: An advalorem tax on every one hundred dollars' worth of real and personal property and other subjects of taxation of 21¢ cents for States purposes, 3¢ cents for Pensions, 18 cents for Schools, making 43 cents.; 23¢ cents for County purposes; 23¢ cents to pay interest on the old debt and bonds; 10 cents to pay on Bridge bonds; and an additional tax on each taxable poll of 30 cents to pay on the Bridge bonds, and 71 cents for the support of the Poor and for Education.

Early Closing.

Below we publish a communication in regard to the early closing of the stores during the summer months. Early closing has been adopted in nearly all the large towns, and we hope that our merchants will grant this small favor to their hard worked clerks:

Editor of Observer:

DEAR SIR:—Knowing you to be a very humane man, we feel the utmost assurance in appealing to you in our behalf. This extremely hot weather has been very trying to everybody, especially so to the clerks who are kept within hot walls all day long without any opportunity to get fresh air. We want you to try and use your influence with our employers in getting them to close their stores at seven o'clock during the months of June, July and August. We are certain that the lady patrons will assist us to the extent of not trading with those who would be so heartless as to withhold this slight pleasure from us. All we ask is one short hour from seven to eight, to get some fresh air.

Respectfully,
J. D. WILLIAMS, Jr., Jr.

Dr. Owen Kenan, whose graduation with honors we noted at the time and who recently stood an examination before the State Medical Board, has received a license from that body.

Making a Great Reputation.

Mr. Elliott Daingerfield, formerly of this city but now of New York, has been creating a profound impression out west. Some time ago we copied a piece about him and now here is what the Louisville Courier-Journal of recent date says:

Art lovers will have for two weeks to come a good opportunity for studying and enjoying the work of Elliott Daingerfield, the New York painter, whose recent lectures in the High School alumnae course have attracted so much attention. At Escott's gallery, on Fourth avenue, Mr. Daingerfield is exhibiting a collection of twenty-one works. He must be an artist of astonishingly wide capabilities if these works do not represent every variety of his mood and his technical methods. From the two still-life subjects in oils to No. 19 on the programme, a sacred subject executed in water colors, is a long step in every respect in which one art work can be compared with another. Of the two still-lifes, the study of the shad would probably be pronounced by most amateurs the more successful of its kind, though both serve the purpose of exhibiting the artist as a master in the grammar and the technique of color and canvass. No. 19, however, and No. 17 are, as Mr. Daingerfield himself is willing to admit, works which will bring him more repute among artists. The subject of the former is amply stated in the Gospel text which serves as its title, "Rising up a great while before it was yet day, He departed into a solitary place and there prayed." The general tone of the composition is cold, the blues, unrelieved by any touch of warmer color, serving both to indicate directly the dim early morning landscape and to suggest the atmospheric feeling. It is a picture to be look at and apprehended as a general effect, in which view its solemn and profoundly religious significance grows upon the beholder.

In the convential sense Mr. Daingerfield is not an impressionist. His tendency to the metaphysical symbolism of suggestion is so decided as to mark a strong Florentine and pre-Raphaelite influence somewhere.

It is noteworthy that the present collection peculiarly bears out the artist's own account of his idiosyncracies. The best things in it, whether in oil or in water color, are in his favorite blue key, and the five water colors are, as a whole, much finer works than the sixteen canvasses. Furthermore, the best of the sixteen, "A Drover," is an early morning effect in cool tones.

This exhibition may, or may not, result advantageously to the painter in a financial sense, but it cannot fail to act as a beneficial stimulant to local art.

The ladies of the Memorial Association kindly extend thanks to Mr. S. H. MacRae for his graceful and eloquent tribute to the Confederate soldiers on the 10th of May; to Rev. Mr. Hughes for his very gracious services as Chaplain; also the military organization, corporations, schools and our splendid boy band; all contributing to make up a grand and appropriate honor for the memory of those who fell for the "lost cause."

Very truly,
MRS. J. B. SMITH,
Ex. Sec'y L. M. Association.

It commenced to rain last night about 12 o'clock, and kept up pretty nearly all night. We have promise of more moderate weather for the next few days.

C. F. & Y. V. Foreclosure Proceedings.

The Baltimore Sun of recent date says: Request has been made by the reorganization committee of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, trustee of the mortgage, to postpone application for a foreclosure decree. It had been expected that such an order would be obtained on June 12th. The reorganization committee desires that such action may be postponed until the plan of organization, now being formulated, can be completed and approved by the bondholders. This was suggested by the formation of a committee in New York in the interest of the series A bonds, and the Baltimore committee wishes to consult with the New Yorkers before further action is taken.

Report of the Grand Jury May Term.

To His Honor Judge Norwood, Judge presiding:

The Grand Jury respectfully report:

1. That they have examined the offices and records, both of the Clerk of the Court and the Register of Deeds, and find them kept with neatness and accuracy so far as can be ascertained.

2. That they examined the County Jail with its inmates, and find the prisoners well cared for, being supplied with a sufficiency of food and clothing. The jail, however, is not a safe place for keeping prisoners, and should receive attention from those whose duty it is to look after this matter. If the finances of the county do not justify the erection of a new jail the one now in use may be made more secure by some inexpensive additions, for instance the fence or outer enclosure should be made higher and wire screens should be placed at all the windows.

3. The County Home for the Aged and Infirm was visited and examined by a committee of four appointed for that purpose.

This institution gives evidence of being kept with a fair degree of care. The inmates are well provided for and as comfortable as could reasonably be expected of persons in their condition.

4. The Grand Jury recommend to the County Commissioners to provide seats either in the lower hall of the Court House, or at some convenient place for the use of witnesses required to appear before the Grand Jury.

Respectfully submitted,
J. W. MCLAUCHLIN,
Foreman Grand Jury.

Health and happiness are relative conditions; at any rate, there can be little happiness without health. To give the body its full measure of strength and energy, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Anna Gage, wife of Ex-Deputy U. S. Marshal,

Columbus, Kan., says:

"I was delivered of **TWINS** in less than 20 minutes and with scarcely any pain after using only two bottles of **"MOTHERS' FRIEND"**

DID NOT SUFFER AFTERWARD.

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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

When Out for a Walk

stop in Frank Thornton's and examine the big line of **HOT WEATHER GOODS** just received. He is making a special run in White Goods for this week, also Ladies' Underwear of every description. Gentlemen's Rightly-made Madras Shirts (with and without collars attached), **LOW SHOES** for men and women in endless varieties Come early.

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T. GREEN. **T.** BLACK. **T.** BLENDED.

Just the thing for such weather

One grade sells for the small sum of 50c. per pound and three pounds of Granulated Sugar thrown in.

ALL IT COSTS IS HALF A DOLLAR.

BERRIES, CHERRIES AND HUCKS, FRESH.
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ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney and Counsellor,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Having occasion to attend the Cumberland Superior Court for several terms, I stand prepared, in the interest of the firm of which I am a member, to accept any business coming before said Court. Facilities for the transaction of ALL legal work unsurpassed.

D. R. HUFFINES,
— AGENT AND BOTTLER OF THE —
Robert Portner Brewery Company's
CELEBPATED LAGER BEER
IN KEGS, EXPORT OR PATENT BOTTLES.
WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

ALL ORDERS HAVE MY PROMPT ATTENTION.

Beer kept at Ice Cold Temperature all the time.

I beg to announce that I have been appointed by Mr. I. W. Harper, the famous Distiller, of Nelson County, Ky., Agent, for his superb Hand Made Sour Mash Whisky.

This announcement is of importance to every one, for it insures to them for the future one of the purest, most delicate, and most celebrated Whiskies in the world, and those who will take the trouble hereafter to demand the "I. W. HARPER WHISKY" need have no fear that its moderate use will injure health or disposition.

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Saw Mills.

Variable Feed Mills, Friction Feed Mills, capacity from 3,000 to 50,000 feet per day. We furnish the complete outfit-portable or stationary boiler and engine, cut-off and Rip Saws, Pulleys, and Shafting, etc., etc. For anything in the line of Machinery address

LIDDELL COMPANY,
Charlotte, N. C.

NOTICE.

Proposals will be received for the re-building of St. Thomas's Church, on Hybart's Hill. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of C. W. Broadfoot.

C. W. BROADFOOT,
WM. W. HYBART,
JAS. M. PEARCE,
ROBT. STRANGE,
Committee.

May 23, 1895.

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AT MY WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

—SUCH AS—

Oak Suits, Walnut Suits,
Bureaus, Bedsteads,
Washstands, Chairs,
Tables, Cribs,
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HOME-MADE MATRESSES

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Sash, Doors and Blinds.

A NEW CAR LOAD JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine our rock bottom prices.

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AT COST!

WE HAVE A LOT OF FINE

Bed Lounges at our New Store

WHICH WE WILL SELL *AT COST.* WE NEED THE ROOM AND MONEY WORSE THAN THE LOUNGES.

Also a Lot of Hall Racks and Refrigerators

JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WE WILL SELL AT FIGURES TO SUIT THE TIMES. THEY MUST BE SOLD.

Come and see us at once.

Respectfully,
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"DR. FRANKLIN'S BLOOD PURIFIER"
CURES
Malarial Fever, Chills and Fever and Every Kind of Humor

From the common pimple, blotch or eruption, to the worst scrofula. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under its mighty curative influence. Virulent and contagious blood-poison is robbed of its terrors, and by its persevering and somewhat protracted use, THE MOST TAINTED SYSTEM MAY BE COMPLETELY RENOVATED and BUILT UP ANEW.

—Dr. Franklin's Blood Purifier only 25 cents per bottle. Manufactured by—

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FOR SALE BY
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FINE - CLOTHING

FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN

IS NOW COMPLETE.

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LEARN THE PRICES,

—AND THE QUESTION WILL ARISE IN YOUR MIND,—

How Can Such Fine Goods be Sold for So Little Money.

Don't Fail to See Our Splendid Assortment and to Take Advantage of the Inducements Offered.

H. R. NOVITZKY,
The Fayetteville Clothier.

P. S. DON'T FORGET THAT WE ARE THE SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HIGH ART CUSTOM TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW YORK, AND GUARANTEE A FIT IN EVERY INSTANCE.

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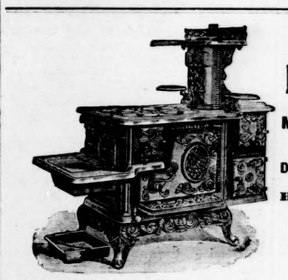

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C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.'S.

R. T. THOMAS,
successor to A. Deaver.
Butcher of Select Cattle,
Mutton and Pork in Season.

By conducting a first-class business in the section of the Market House recently vacated by the city fire department, I will strive to MERIT A SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE IN MY LINE.

Respectfully,
R. T. THOMAS

3-14-95

Notice to Stockholders.

At the last session of the Legislature, the Charter of the Bank of Fayetteville was so amended as to authorize the reduction of its capital stock.

Under the provisions of this Act the Bank is now prepared to retire by purchase Fifty Thousand Dollars of its capital, on such terms and conditions as agreed upon by a committee appointed at a special meeting of the stockholders on the 8th day of May, 1895.

For further information apply to

H. W. LILLY, President.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 13, 1895.
5-23-95—8t

R. NIMOCKS, Fayetteville, N. C. E. M. WELLS, Man'g'r Wil. Branch.

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Shipping Packages, Crates, Barrels, &c.,
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OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

FOR RENT.

The Store, adjoining the Hotel LaFayette recently occupied by Rose & Leak.

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5-23 95—tf

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CURES SCROFULA, BLOOD POISON.
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Fayetteville Ice Factory
IS NOW IN FIRST-CLASS REPAIR
And Running on Full Time.
Give us Your Patronage.
WE WILL APPRECIATE IT AND ENDEAVOR TO SERVE YOU TO YOUR SATISFACTION.

JOHNSON & WEMYSS, LESSEES.
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HEADQUARTERS FOR
BACON, FLOUR, SALT,
AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply House.
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.
RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.
E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts.

MOSQUITOES--Moths, Gnats, Etc.
Are Instantly Destroyed
IN THE PLEASANT AND HARMLESS AROMA OF
ANTI-SKEET WAFERS.
"The One Night Roach Exterminator,"
non-poisonous; destroys Roaches, Waterbugs, Ants, &c., in one night.
All Druggists. Price 25 cents.
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NOTICE!

All persons are hereby forbidden to fish, either by day or at night, with hook or line or with nets in the pond or in the stream anywhere upon the lands upon which the "BURNT MILL" pond is located.

A reliable person is employed to inform upon any person so trespassing, and I will surely prosecute any one so offending. Let everybody take due notice.

R. M. NIMOCKS.
Fayetteville, N. C., May 16, 1895—4t

History of the Last Legislature.

Buy one. Only ten Cents.

A neat, attractive pamphlet 160 pages, with ornamental cover, devoted to the record of the last Legislature, the worst Legislature, save that of 1868, ever assembled in the State. This book gives its record plainly and truthfully. It gives facts and names and is thoroughly reliable. It has been prepared by some of the best Democratic writers in the State.

Every patriot, every citizen and every Democrat should have a copy.

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Burns,
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Penetrates Muscle, Membrane and Tissue Quickly to the Very Seat of Pain and Ousts it in a Jiffy.
Rub in Vigorously.

Mustang Liniment conquers Pain, Makes Man or Beast well again.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent
WASHINGTON, May 27, 1895.

President Cleveland is getting ready to accompany Mrs. Cleveland and the children to Grey Gables, and if the weather be propitious they will probably get away this week. There are special reasons why the President will desire to be near Mrs. Cleveland for some weeks to come, and the affairs of the government are in such a condition that his absence from Washington will not be detrimental to public business. The executive office will simply be removed to Grey Gables for a time.

The announcement that ex-Representative Isador Rayner had withdrawn from the contest for the Maryland democratic gubernatorial nomination surprised no one in Washington, and about the only comment heard was an occasional "I told you so." Mr. Rayner made the mistake of supposing that abuse of Senator Gorman would commend him to the democratic voters, who knew that he was indebted to the friendship of Senator Gorman for all the party favors he had received. Senator Gorman has his faults, just as everybody else has, but the Maryland democrats have found him a good leader, and until he proves otherwise it is probable that he will continue to lead them.

"One of the cheekiest things ever done in politics," said a New Yorker who always knows what is going on in his State, "was the attempt of Mr. Benjamin Harrison to make Gov. Morton the tail of his personally managed boom for a third nomination for the Presidency. He must have known when he went to New York with this scheme in his mind that Levi P. Morton was fully aware of the treachery by which Whitelaw Reid's name was put on the Harrison ticket of '92, and of the part played in that treachery by Benjamin Harrison. I do not agree with Gov. Morton politically but I have a higher personal regard for him than ever, now that he has had the nerve to scornfully decline the proposition to make a combination with Mr. Harrison. While I would not vote for either, there is no question in my mind that Gov. Morton would make a much stronger Presidential candidate than Mr. Harrison would, and that is one of the reasons I do not wish to see Morton put at the head of the Republican ticket."

There is a rumor here, which finds credence among well informed republicans, that Mr. Harrison, having failed in his attempt to make a deal with Gov. Morton, will this week, when Gov. McKinley will be in New York, endeavor to get the consent of that gentleman to take second place on the Harrison ticket. This scheme has greatly provoked some of Gov. McKinley's friends, and they say that Mr. Harrison's overtures will not only be refused but he will be informed that Gov. McKinley will next to trying to get the nomination for himself exert all the influence he can command to prevent the nomination of the ex-President. Tom Reed's friends have become alarmed at the growth of the Harrison movement, and it looks now as though they would very soon be found fighting under a banner inscribed "anybody to beat Harrison." Democrats are not, of course, taking any part in these ante-campaign republican manœuverings, but most of them are heartily in favor of Harrison's nomination, because they know it would be followed by a lukewarmness on the part of the republican leaders which would add very largely to the chances of democratic victory.

Cotton Manufacture.

The special cotton mill edition of the "Manufacturers' Record" of last week shows that the amount of captal invested in Southern cotton mills increased from $21,900,000 in 1880 and $61,100,000 in 1890, to $107,000,000 at present, while about $12,000,000 additional will be spent in the construction of the mills now building and projected.

In 1880 the South had 667,000 spindles, in 1890, 1,700,000 spindles, and at the present time 3,000,000 spindles, while the mills under construction will add 500,000 more, or a total of 3,500,000 spindles, thus doubling the entire cotton mill business of the South since 1890.

A number of leading New England experts give their views upon the cotton manufacturing advantages of the Southern States.

Mr. D. M. Thompson, president of Corliss Engine company, of Providence, and for twelve years manager of the largest mill corporation in New England, running over 420,000 spindles, says of the South's cotton mill facilities:

"Years ago, after a careful consideration, I became fully convinced that the South possessed superior advantages for the manufacture of cotton yarns and coarse goods. I have since had no occasion to change the opinion then formed. I have great faith in the possibilities of the South. I believe it is and will long continue a profitable field for investment in the manufacture of cotton. I believe there is an almost illimitable field for the extension of our cotton manufacturing in this country, and that with the extension into finer numbers of yarn and higher grade of fabries in the North and with the opening of new markets through the agency of the South's superior advantages, a vastly larger product of coarse goods can be made. I believe that the extension of the manufacture in the South should be encouraged by all people. It will establish a bond of interest between New England, the Middle States and the South, which will be of great good to the interest of the nation and in the near future will be recognized in the industrial and political arena of our country as a factor of national importance."

Mr. C. R. Makepeace, a leading New England cotton mill engineer, says:

"The next ten years will show a great increase in the number of spindles in this country. I think a large percentage of it, even including the finer numbers, will be in the Southern States and it is an indisputable fact that the average number of yarns spun in the South has been raised from coarser to finer counts more rapidly than has been the tendency in this direction in New England. The phenomenal success of some mills erected in the South during the last four years, which are making a finer grade of goods than has been the custom in that section, will cause others to change to finer goods. It is no more than natural that the larger percentage of the increase in spindles in this country during the year to come should be at the advantageous points for manufacturing situated near the point where the cotton is grown, than that the iron industry of this country should centre somewhere near where all the raw materials for the making of iron are found."

Dickens.

Dickens considered "David Copperfield" his best novel. In conversation he once declared that next to it in originality came the "Pickwick Papers," and after them "Oliver Twist." A waiter in a country inn once brought him "Dombey and Son" to read, not knowing, of course, who he was. He said he read a few chapters, but could get up but little interest.

Japan's small losses in men in the battles with the Chinese were due in part to the accidental use of a bullet-proof material. Owing to the severe cold the Japanese soldiers wore a quantity of floss silk under their clothes; this, when they were hit, was found in many cases to have stopped the bullets.

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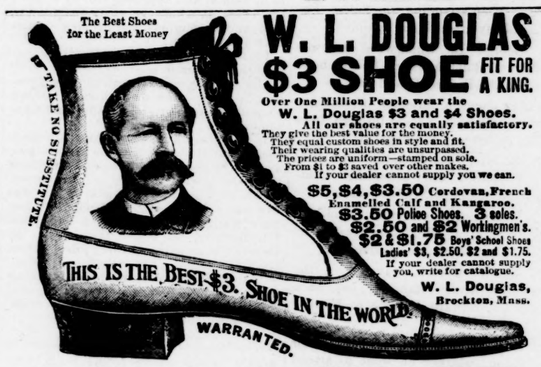

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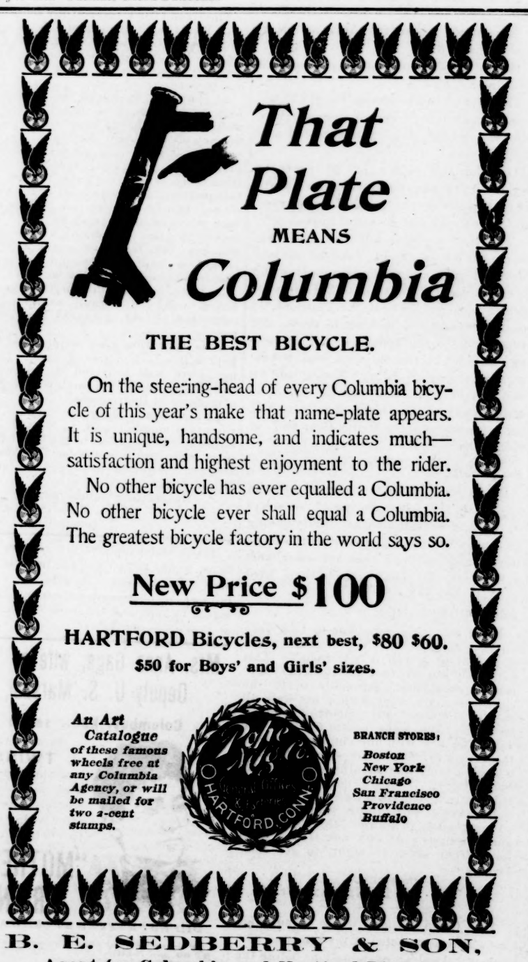

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In Effect May 19th, 1895.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily
Leave Wilmington,	9:20 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:35 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	
Leave Sanford,	2:16 "
Leave Climax,	4:19 "
Arrive Greensboro,	4:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	5:55 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	6:25 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	6:30 "
Leave Rural Hall,	6:58 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	8:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily
Leave Mt. Airy,	7:05 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	8:29 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	8:55 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	8:59 "
Leave Stokesdale,	9:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	10:11 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:20 "
Leave Climax,	10:50 "
Leave Sanford,	12:50 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	2:30 "
Arrive Wilmington,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:15 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	9:20 "
Leave Maxton,	9:29 "
Leave Red Springs,	9:55 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:35 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:05 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:57 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:40 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:12 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	5:50 a. m
Leave Climax,	7:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Climax,	4:20 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

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TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	
Leave Tarboro..	12 20		
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	
Leave Selma....	2 53		
Lv. Fayetteville	4 33	12 53	
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	
	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08		6 35
Leave Goldboro.	7 55		7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 02		8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30		10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	
Leave Florence	8 15	7 15	
Lv. Fayetteville	10 55	9 19	
Leave Selma....	12 32		
Arrive Wilson..	1 20	11 15	
Leave Tarboro..	2 48		
	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 20		7 00
Leave Magnolia	10 56		8 31
Leave Goldsboro	12 05		9 40
Arrive Wilson..	1 00		10 27
	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 30	11 20	10 32
Ar Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	11 15
Arrive Tarboro.	2 48		
Lv Rocky Mount	2 33	12 02	
Arrive Weldon..	3 48	12 54	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.
Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3:48 P M, Halifax 4:05 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M, Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 10:55 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.
Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.
Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:25 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 11:45 A M.
Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.
Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.
Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:40 P M; arrive Dunbar 7:50 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:50 A M. Daily except Sunday.
Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:10 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.
Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.
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